FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 185 21 September 1979

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Sees Arms Manufacturers Pressing 'Soviet Threat' [Leontyev, 18 Sep] AA 1
TASS Reports on Senate Hearings on SALT II AA 4

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Rashidov Receives UNESCO Director General [PRAVDA VOSTOKA 4 Sep] CC 1
Soviet Ministers Receive United Nations Official CC 1
Developing Countries, EEC Discuss Lome Convention CC 2
Briefs: International Symposium in Kiev CC 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TIME Magazine's Cuba 'Storm' Exposes Attempt To 'Fan Hysteria' [Sturua in IZVESTIYA 16 Sep] A 1
U.S. Reportedly Plans To Increase Troops on Guantanamo A 1
Brown's Statement to Senate 'Couched in Militarist Terms' A 1
Vinogradov on Israeli, Egyptian Defense Ministers' U.S. Visit [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Sep] A 2
Israel Minister Says U.S. Knew of All Attacks on Lebanon A 3

CHINA

Plenary Meeting of Second Round of Vietnamese-Chinese Talks Held B 1
Beijing Demonstrations Against Government Noted B 1
Mao's Successors Seen Pursuing Hegemonist Line [Kitsenko in PRAVDA 18 Sep] B 1
Radio Predicts Deng Xiaoping's Third Downfall [(Latin)] B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC Leader's Comment on Senkakus Shows 'Perfidious' Character [Kitsenko in PRAVDA 15 Sep] C 1
PRC Reneges on Contracts With Japanese Firms C 1
Japanese Trade Official Interviewed on Economic Ties C 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRAVDA Sees U.S., PRC, Japan Combining Against Kampuchea Regime E 1
[Shchedorov in PRAVDA 16 Sep]
Kampuchea Republic Diplomatic Ties Noted E 2
Reportage on Visit of Malaysian Prime Minister E 3
Arrival in Moscow E 3
Meeting With Brezhnev, Kosygin E 3
Kosygin Dinner Speech E 4
Malaysian Prime Minister's Speech E 5
S. Artemov Commentary E 5
Parliamentary Leader's Comment [IZVESTIYA 11 Sep] E 6
Rebel Activities in Burma Blamed on U.S., PRC Collusion E 7
[V. Artemov]
SRV Party Paper Attacks PRC's 'Hegemonic Strategy' E 8
Patolichev Meets With Indonesian Trade Minister E 8
[IZVESTIYA 15 Sep]

EASTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA Cites GDR's Mittag on Coming Brezhnev Visit [18 Sep] F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Greek Prime Minister to Visit USSR in October G 1
Soviet Union Seeks Closer Relations with Greece [Alekseyev] G 1
PRAVDA Scores 'Portuguese Reaction' as Vote Approaches G 2
[Miroshnik, 13 Sep]
Marchais Speaks at PCF Central Committee Plenum G 2
[PRAVDA 15 Sep]
PCI's Berlinguer Speaks at End of L'UNITA Festival G 3
[PRAVDA 18 Sep]
Despite NATO Strategy, Belgium Keeps Stable Ties with East G 4
[Kuznetsov]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

PDRY Presents Award of October 14 Revolution to Kosygin H 1
PDRY Navy Commander To Visit USSR in September H 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Sep]
Radio Comments on 'Secret Agreement' on Sinai H 1
Tunisian Delegation Ends 'Friendship Week' Visit to Tashkent H 2
Gromyko Exchanges Anniversary Greetings With Iraqi Counterpart H 4
[IZVESTIYA 12 Sep]
Ponomarev, Zimyanin Receive Lebanese CP Leaders H 3
Israeli Authorities Reduce War Criminal's Sentence H 4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Mexican Defense Minister Arrives in Moscow K 1
Argentine Military Educational Delegation Ends USSR Visit K 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Sep]
CPSU Delegation Attends Jamaican Party Conference K 1
[PRAVDA 18 Sep]

St. Lucia Minister Cited on Country's Foreign Policy K 2
Borge Sees 'Somozaist Armed Intervention Plans' K 2
[PRAVDA 7 Sep]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Moscow Reports Brezhnev's Arrival in Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine R 1
Suslov Arrives in Bryansk, Speaks at Award Ceremony R 1
Bryansk Arrival [PRAVDA 18 Sep] R 1
Suslov Speech at Award Ceremony [IZVESTIYA 19 Sep] R 1
Grishin Addresses Moscow Gorkom Meeting on Revolution Fete R 8
Demichev Attends Anniversary Meeting in Moscow R 9
Leaders Sign Obituary of Writer Konstantin Simonov R 9
[PRAVDA 30 Aug]
Leaders Sign Obituary of Former Tsentrosoyuz Chief Klimov R 9
[PRAVDA 10 Sep]
Briefs: Kazakh Appointment R 9

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Central Statistical Administration Reports on Hay Harvest T 1
Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 20 September T 1
PRAVDA's Pazhitnev Views Harvest Work, Problems [13 Sep] T 2
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reports on Harvest Situation up to 10 Sep T 3
[Osychkin, 13 Sep]
Performance in Fodder Procurement Uneven T 5
[Glinka in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 14 Sep]
RSFSR Agronomist Reports on Harvest Progress T 7
Problems in Saratovskaya Oblast Grain Transportation Noted T 8
Kazakhstan Fodder Procurement Proceeding Well T 8
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 5 Sep]
Authorities Establish All-Union Agrochemical Service T 9
[PRAVDA 30 Aug]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SEES ARMS MANUFACTURES PRESSING 'SOVIET THREAT'

LD210821 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Col A. Leontyev article under the rubric "Commentator's Notes": "With the Bugbear at the Ready..."]

[Text] "Almost all U.S. cities are under threat of a strike by Soviet bombers," "The Red navy is threatening our security," "Global threat to the free world," "Reds' attack on West Europe," "Soviet Army's invasion of Japanese Islands," "World War III: Start of the Soviet Union's war against China...."

These are the headlines of works which Western "experts," "forecasters," ministers and generals have been producing for many years now. Seeking to discredit the Soviet Union and the policy of detente and to intimidate the peoples and create a pretext for stepping up the arms race, which makes the monopolies rich, these gentlemen are pressing relentlessly on with their fantasies, resorting to the most absurd fabrications and slander against our country.

The conference "NATO in the Next 30 Years" held in Brussels recently, organized by the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies and the Paris Atlantic Institute, engaged in concocting fabrications about the "Soviet military threat." Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, NATO Secretary General Luns, and General Haig, former commander in chief of the NATO Allied Arms Forces, Europe, intimidated their listeners with the "threat from the East."

"Dear Henry" (as the U.S. newspapers familiarly call Kissinger), who recently issued a sinister prediction regarding "the danger of war in the early eighties," was particularly zealous. It would emerge, the professor alleged, because the Soviet Union "will employ its military potential, possibly (!) against China, in the Near East or perhaps (!) even in Europe." Reading the tea-leaves like that had one aim: to ascribe to our country intentions which it has never had and does not have. At the actual conference Kissinger repeated that the USSR is on the point of swallowing up Western Europe unless Western Europe agrees to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles on its soil, capable of hitting our country's entire European territory. Hurry! "We cannot wait 2 or 3 years," the speaker said in panic.

Yes, he himself really cannot wait. Next year congressional elections will be held. "Dear Henry" is anxious to become a senator. And how is he to do this? The American saying goes: "If you steal a loaf, they'll put you in prison; if you steal a railraod they'll elect you to the Senate." But stealing railroads is a troublesome business. It is far simpler to win the Pentagon's favor: then the Senate is only a stone's throw away.

That is why this metamorphosis has occurred in Kissinger. As secretary of state he complained: "It is clear now that the further stockpiling of strategic arms will not automatically give rise to any military or political advantages.... Nonetheless the arms race is continuing simply because it is hard to leave a well-trodden path." Anxious to humor his patrons, Kissinger now believes that this pernicious path should not be abandoned and is militating for the stepping up of military preparations, since he "cannot recall a single war which began as a result of an arms race." Well, he is not the first man in Washington to launch his career with a wealth of ideas and end it with ideas of achieving wealth....

The authors of a special report recently published by the Pentagon were also engaged in the search for a "threat." True, they found nothing convincing, but they nonetheless allege that the Soviet Union "is eagerly using its armed forces as an instrument of diplomacy." Is it not clear that the Pentagon "experts" have blatantly confused the USSR with the United States, ascribing other people's vices to us.

Washington recently glimpsed some "Soviet threat" to the United States in Cuba. British Defense Secretary Pym has been distressed by the "mounting threat from the Soviet Union." "The threat from the East is increasing," the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE wrote. The French newspaper LE MONDE stunned its readers in September with a front-page headline:"World War III has started" and a "communique" on the "invasion" of the FRG by Warsaw Pact troops. Reports from the imaginary "theater of military operations" were accompanied by panic-stricken comments. The Paris weekly LE POINT published a cover picture of a self-propelled missile launcher, advancing menacingly. Against this background where the words" "Can Europe defend itself in the event of war?" You ask: Defend itself against whom? Always against the same people, of course, against the "Reds," the author of the article published in this weekly strives to prove.

There are gentlemen who allege that the Russians intend to attack Japan. Obviously because chrysanthemums grow there.... To the ballyhoo about the advancing "peril" the Japanese militarists have already succeeded in achieving an almost tenfold increase in the country's military expenditure since 1970, so that it now totals $15 billion--slightly less than in the FRG. But for some people this is not enough, and cries of "danger" are growing stronger. The New York TIMES reported in September that discussion is continuing in Tokyo on whether Japan should "capitulate" if the Soviet Union "invades that country." The provocative nature of this undertaking is evident.

Beijing has also been thriving in the sphere of anti-Soviet fabrications. It alleges, contrary to common sense, that our country "is the most dangerous source of a new war." The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO recently made predictions that World War III would break out "in the mid-eighties, when the Soviet Union's military forces have reached a peak of development." The Beijing fortune-tellers even know how the Soviet Union will act. "To seize oil and other strategic reasources and establish world hegemony," they assert, "the Soviet Union will block the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Aden, will cut off oil and raw material supply lines to the United States, Western Europe and Japan, take control of the oil in the Near East and the mineral resources in Africa, and undertake military actions to occupy Western Europe rapidly." All this delirium is designed to convince the West that there is nothing left for it but to seek salvation in Beijing's arms and to provide it with modern weapons immediately.

The authors of fabrications about the "Soviet military threat" are trying by every means to sow mistrust and hatred toward our country. With this bugbear at the ready they are going into the attack against the policy of dentente. Sane people,however, know that the allegations of the enemies of peace and socialism are a flagrant and shameful lie. It has been proved a thousand times that there is no "Soviet military threat" and that our country has never attacked and does not intend to attack anyone. "I am deeply convinced," A. Harriman, a well-known politician and former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, has said, "that not a single nation on earth desires peace as ardently as the Soviet people and their leaders. There is perhaps not a single people on our planet so vitally interested in peace and in removing from man the threat of nuclear war as the Soviet people, who suffered enormous sacifices and trials in the harsh years of World War II. And no nation is doing as much as the Soviet people to avert the threat of a new world war."

Just how long will the opponents of detente wax hysterical over the "Soviet threat," disregarding actual reality and forgetting, finally, elementary decency? Have they not grown tired of obstinately reiterating hackneyed, cliche-ridden assertions which have long since started to bore people? After all, as the old proverb teaches us, obstinacy is no embellishment, even in an ass....

Evidently aware of the weakness of their arguments, the liars frequently try to reinforce them with references to some "figures" allegedly proving the Soviet Union's "aggressiveness" and its desire for "excessive military might." But where are these "figures" taken from? According to the West German magazine STERN, NATO experts "in order to ascribe to the Eastern bloc states a triple superiority with respect to tanks, have included in their statistics all their tanks since World War II.... At the same time, in calculating the NATO potential, they have 'forgotten' several thousand reserve tanks." The CIA alleges that the USSR spends 45 percent more than the United States on defense. At the same time, according to the calculations of the International Peace Research Institute in Stockholm, since World War II the NATO states have spent approximately twice as much on military purposes as the Warsaw Pact countries.

It is not the mythical "Soviet tanks" on the Rhine or the "Soviet combat units in Cuba" which present the real threat to peace, but the thousands of U.S. military bases scattered throughout the world, bristling with nuclear bombs. It is those who organize noisy military demonstrations at the socialist countries' borders, as is now happening in Western Europe, who interfere in the affairs of sovereign states, encroach on their freedom, and create "quick strike corps" specially designed for intervention to seize raw material sources which pose the threat to peace. It is those who oppose any attempts to limit the production of nuclear missile weapons, who, on the false pretext of fighting "the Soviet military threat," continue the unrestrained arms race who are jeopardizing peace.

Even President John Kennedy warned of the danger of this policy: "Mankind must put an end to the arms race," he said. "Otherwise the arms race will put an end to mankind." The arms dealers, reluctant to part with their fabulous profits, to all appearances preferred something else for themselves--they put an end to John Kennedy.... Their greed and malice know no bounds. The representatives of the military-industrial complexes shout about the "Soviet threat" because, as the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has admitted, "the existence of a national 'enemy' is vitally necessary for the welfare and prosperity of the defense industry and this instinctively and inevitably supports and develops doctrines concerning hostility from the Russians." There is also another aim. The British ECONOMIST magazine calls the arms race a "method" by which the West seeks, if not to achieve military supremacy, at lest to "ruin" the Soviet Union.

Goethe once said that bad people should not be told they are bad, because that will not make them better. But we cannot allow the arms manufacturers, NATO generals, irresponsible politicasters and anti-Soviets of all stripes to jeer at the truth with impunity, to sow fear, poison the atmosphere, and jeopardize our world's security. Unremitting vigilance is needed, as is constant readiness to thwart their intrigues and to uphold the peace which we gained with such difficulty and which we treasure.

TASS REPORTS ON SENATE HEARINGS ON SALT II

LD192054 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 19, TASS--The Senate Foreign Relations Committee resumed hearings on ratification of the Soviet-American treaty on limiting the strategic offensive weapons.

Representatives Don Pease, John Seiberling and Paul Simon, who are in the organization "Members of Congress for Peace Through Law" spoke out in support of the SALT II treaty. In their collective statement they stressed that the treaty represents a practical expression of control over armaments. Without the treaty, the statement says, the Soviet-American relations would lack even a semblance of stability and both countries will lose important links of understanding. The congressmen pointed out that SALT II corresponds to the national interests of the United States.

Taking a similar position, Congressman Jonathan Bingham pointed out that Senate's refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty would be catastrophic for the overall process of control over armaments. He said that the treaty was of great importance in the field of containing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear technology in the world and thus reducing the risk of a thermonuclear war on the planet.

Members of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives Thomas Downey and Robert Carr, who had been advisers to the U.S. delegation at the SALT negotiations, expressed their support for the treaty and its rapid ratification. They indicated that the arguments of the SALT II opponents were unfounded.

Opponents of the SALT II treaty also intervened at the hearings. Senator Jake Garn asserted, among others, that the United States could do without the treaty. At the same time, however, he advocated the adoption of numerous amendments to the treaty which would in effect remove any substance from SALT II and invoked the necessity of linking the SALT II treaty with questions which have nothing whatsoever to do with it. Another representative, Robert Bauman, speaking in the same spirit reiterated the set of the well-known arguments of the opponents of the treaty and attempted to intimidate the representatives by involking "the Soviet threat" to the United States.

RASHIDOV RECEIVES UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL

LD201229 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 3 September Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, received UNESCO Director General A.M. M'Bow.

During the conversation Sh. R. Rashidov told the guest of the transformations that have taken place on Uzbek soil in the years of Soviet power and the successes in all spheres of the economy and culture achieved by the Uzbek working people in the close-knit family of the Soviet peoples.

The guest was particularly interested in the development of culture, science, public health and mass news media. The UNESCO director general noted that this experience is of great value to many countries in the world which have embarked on the path of development and are striving to develop their economies and national cultures.

A.U. Salimov, secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee; V.N. Ignatenko, deputy CPSU Central Committee department chief; Tu.B. Kashlen, executive secretary of the USSR Commission on UNESCO affairs, and also Mr (K. Bekri), director of the UNESCO Director General's Office, and Mr Lindstrom, section chief, participated in the conversation which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SOVIET MINISTERS RECEIVE UNITED NATIONS OFFICIAL

LD201931 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 20, TASS--On September 18 the executive secretary of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asian and Pacific Countries D. Maramis has arrived in Moscow for an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Government. On September 19 D. Maramis spoke at the opening of the international seminar "Freight-79" organized for merchant marine specialists from Asian and Pacific countries. In his speech D. Maramis thanked the USSR Government for organizing the seminar in Moscow and also for financial, technical and other Soviet aid to the developing countries of the region in the field of shipping.

In the afternoon D. Maramis met with the first deputy minister of the USSR Merchant Marine Vladimir Tikhonov.

On September 20 the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov received D. Maramis and they exchanged views on the commission's activities aimed at promoting economic cooperation between the region's countries and Soviet participation in it.

Later in the day D. Maramis was received by the Deputy Foreign Minister Semeon Kozyrev, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ivan Grishin and Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology Dzhermen Gvishiani.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, EEC DISCUSS LOME CONVENTION

LD140418 Moscow TASS in English 2319 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, September 13, TASS--A conference of ministers of 57 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries opened here today. They will discuss questions connected with the revisions of the Lome convention on the economic and commercial relations between this group of states and the European Economic Community.

During the long-drawn-out negotiations that started back in September, 1978, the Common Market, using different forms of pressure, tried to impose on developing countries the terms that are unacceptable for them in a political sense and are disadvantageous economically. The negotiations were broken off late in July by representatives of developing countries who rejected the terms of the new convention that were being imposed on them. They emphasized that the "package" of financial aid in the sum of 5,100 million European reference units offered by the EEC for the coming five years cannot be accepted as a compensation for many years of plundering of their wealth in the colonial times.

Developing countries wish to achieve equitable conditions of trade, specifically establishment of prices on raw materials in accordance with world prices which would ensure stable profits from exports for developing countries.

Moreover, African, Caribbean and Pacific countries express displeasure over the chronic deficit of their trade with EEC countries. According to official data of the Commission of the European Communities, it amounted in 1978 to 852 million European reference units. Developing countries demand an end to discrimination in trade, in tariff and industrial cooperation practised by the EEC, and credits on easy terms. They declare resolutely against disadvantageous commercial and economic relations which the Common Market seeks to impose on them.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM IN KIEV--An international symposium on the economic and technological aspects of sugarbeet production opened in Kiev on 17 September under the auspices of the European Economic Commission of the United Nations in cooperation with the USSR and Ukrainian ministries of agriculture. Participating in the symposium are prominent specialists and scientists from Great Britain, the GDR, Netherlands, Denmark, Spain, Morocco, Poland, the USSR, France, the FRG and a number of other countries, as well as responsible associates of the UN European Economic Commission. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Tovstanovskiy, chairman of the symposium's organizational committee and Ukrainian first deputy minister of agriculture, expressed the confidence that the results of the symposium, the greatest in the last decade, will encourage the introduction of new progressive technologies of sugarbeet growing and processing. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 17 Sep 79 AU]

TIME MAGAZINE'S CUBA 'STORM' EXPOSES ATTEMPT TO 'FAN HYSTERIA'

LD201601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua rejoinder: "Storm in a Teacup"]

[Text] Washington--Before me lies the U.S. weekly TIME fresh off the press. Entering into the provocative devil's Sabbath raised by the American press around the so-called presence of "Soviet combat units" in Cuba, the magazine published an article under the heading "Storm Over Cuba." But in reality it was a storm in a teacup.

TIME printed a photograph captioned: "Monitoring [razvedyvateluyy] Station Built by the Soviet Union in Cuba." It goes on to say "that this unique photograph obtained by TIME magazine shows...large antennae for listening in to U.S. civilian and military satellite transmissions and electronic signals." Impressive isn't it? Factual proof so to speak. But scarcely did the magazine have time to boast of its "exclusive" find than representatives of the ITT company stated that the "unique" photograph was very, very well known to them. It depicts an installation built way back in 1957 near Havana for telephone links between Cuba and the United States and for relaying television programs.

Finding himself in a tricky situation Arnold Drapkin, picture editor, stated that the photograph "came to us from nongovernment sources, and we checked it with the help of the best authorities." Who, though, these best authorities were, Drapkin did not reveal. According to ITT representative Bernard Goodrich even a superficial study of the equipment shown in the photograph shows that it cannot be used for the purposes so colorfully described by TIME. The point is, Goodrich stressed, that the station was built by an ITT subsidiary enterprise in such a way that the radio antennae fitted cannot be rotated and cannot follow satellite movements, as TIME magazine tried to make out.

And so the "secret" radio antennae located something entirely opposite to what the magazine described: They located once more the dirty work of those U.S. circles which try to fan hysteria around "the Soviet military threat" in order to artificially jump up tension and justify Washington's interference in other countries' internal affairs. The "storm over Cuba" which turned into a storm in a teacup is striking evidence of this.

U.S. REPORTEDLY PLANS TO INCREASE TROOPS ON GUANTANAMO

LD210714 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The United States is hatching plans to extend its military presence abroad. As the paper NEWSDAY reports, the United States intends to increase by 2,800 men the number of American troops on the Naval Base of Guantanamo, situated illegally on the territory of Cuba. According to the Pentagon's plans, the Guantanamo base is to keep a permanent political and military watch on the young socialist state. Moreover, as the American press has pointed out, this militarist-colonial enclave enables the will of the United States to be foisted on all the other states in this area.

BROWN'S STATEMENT TO SENATE 'COUCHED IN MILITARIST TERMS'

LD202235 Moscow TASS in English 2153 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 20, TASS--U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown made a statement on Wednesday in the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate on the defense budget for the 1980 fiscal year.

His statement was couched in militaristic terms. Contrary to the principles of parity and equal security of the parties, agreed between the Soviet Union and the United States, Brown spoke out for a further increase in the U.S. military spending and whipping up the arms race. The defense secretary reported that President Jimmy Carter had approved the program providing for a strengthening of the U.S. strategic forces under which the spending on strategic systems in the Pentagon budget for the 1981 fiscal year will sharply increase. A lion's share of these appropriations is to be spent on modernising the existing land based ballistic missiles, the construction and deployment of the new MX missile system. The Pentagon chief also advocated all possible strengthening of the other components of the "strategic triade" of the United States.

Referring to the U.S. relations with the West-European allies, Brown said he favoured a further implementation of the long-term plan to modernise the armed forces of the North Atlantic bloc which provides for an increase, in the NATO troops, of tanks, artillery pieces, aircraft and other weapons.

The defense secretary supported the administration's plans to create the so-called "quick reaction corps" totalling up to 110,000 people, which Washington intends to use as a "strike fist" to further, by the threat or use of force, its interests in different areas of the world.

Harold Brown favoured continued close military co-operation of the United States with its allies in Asia, including among others, South Korea and Japan, stating that the United States intended to continue to maintain substantial forces in the region.

One could clearly trace in the statement by the secretary of defense a desire to present the course of the Washington administration to step up the arms race as a concern for preserving the strategic balance in the world, as a "forced response" to the non-existent "Soviet threat". The myth about "a Soviet military threat" appears to have become for certain political circles in Washington a convenient cover for their expansionist designs. Using the cover, the United States are in practice carrying out measures to strengthen the aggressive NATO bloc, building up its military potential and deploying new systems of weapons.

VINOGRADOV ON ISRAELI, EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTERS' U.S. VISIT

LD201143 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Commentary": "They Are Coming to an Arrangement"]

[Text] The simultaneous stay in Washington of the Israeli and Egyptian defense ministers could not fail to attract the public's attention. They have arrived in the United States to discuss with the transatlantic director of the Camp David spectacle the most dangerous aspect of the separate compact--the military one. Both 'E. Weizman and K. 'Ali will have talks, initially in turn, with Pentagon chief H. Brown regarding U.S. military aid. For instance, Tel Aviv does not even consider it necessary to hide the fact that the $3 billion which Israel has begun to receive for its agreement to sign the separate treaty is blatantly inadequate to cover the "needs" of its armed forces. The Israeli emissary calculates that the United States, as has already frequently been the case, will go halfway to meet Tel Aviv and will satisfy its request for additional annual military aid amounting to $1.8 billion over the next 3 years. At the same time 'E. Weizman will have talks on the joint production of a new warplane which will enable Israel to replace the present Phantoms and Kfirs in its air force.

The arrival in Washington of Egyptian Minister K. 'Ali pursues a similar aim. Having secured U.S. agreement to pay for its capitulationist course, Cairo is now detailing its lists of weapons and the amount it wants from the Pentagon arsenals.

Then, all three ministers will sit down at the conference table and discuss their joint strategy stemming from the Camp David deal. The knocking together of a triple military alliance spearheaded against the national liberation movement of the Arab and African peoples remains the most important task of U.S. policy in the Near East region. The distribution of roles among its members can be clearly traced here. Israel stands guard over the interests of the U.S. oil companies, threatening the Arab countries. Egypt supports the pro-Western regimes. And the United States is exercising overall leadership and supplying arms to its satellites.

We cannot fail to see the mounting danger posed to the Near East by this triple alliance which is acquiring increasingly distinct outlines. While the U.S. administration is deciding to supply a large consignment of military equipment to this region, the U.S. bombs and missiless delivered from Israeli aircraft are sowing death and destruction in southern Lebanon. And Egypt is maintaining troops in Sudan and Oman.

It is for precisely this reason that the Arab press, opposing the separate deal between Tel Aviv and Cairo concluded under U.S. auspices, sharply condemns the latest agreement in Washington. There can be no doubt, the Iraqi newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B writes in particular, that the consequence of the new meeting between the three war [voyennyye] ministers in Washington will be the further aggravation of the Near East situation which is already distinguished by extreme instability and explosiveness as a result of Israel's aggressive course and Egypt's capitulationist policy.

ISRAEL MINISTER SAYS U.S. KNEW OF ALL ATTACKS ON LEBANON

LD202128 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 20, TASS--The United States is conniving with the capture by Tel Aviv of Arab lands on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Sector. This is seen from the statement made here by the visiting Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan. According to him, in the course of the Camp David talks one year ago, Washington supported the idea of purchase by Israeli citizens of lands in the occupied territories. In this connection Dayan expressed perplexity over the condemnation by the U.S. State Department of the law recently issued in Israel giving the Israeli citizens the right to "purchase" Arab lands.

The above quoted statement by Dayan is far from being the only exposure of official Washington's hypocrisy. A day earlier, another high-ranking Israeli figure--Defence Minister Weizman said that the Israeli Government "had always contacted the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. military attache in Tel Aviv before launching military operations in Lebanon."

The frank admissions of the Israeli minister speak for themselves and need to commentaries. They are graphic proof of the real price of the expression of "concern" made from time to time by U.S. officials after one or another brigand act of Tel Aviv in southern Lebanon or the occupied Arab territories.

PLENARY MEETING OF SECOND ROUND OF VIETNAMESE-CHINESE TALKS HELD

LD202246 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, September 20, TASS--A scheduled plenary meeting of the second round of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks was held here today. Head of the Vietnamese Government delegation, SRV Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem reaffirmed in his address that Vietnam displays goodwill on questions of normalisation of relations between the SRV and PRC and restoration of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. This is precisely why the Vietnamese delegation strives to give the talks a business-like and constructive character and calls upon the Chinese side to give up military provocations on the border, to make concrete steps for lessening tensions in the border areas and settling issues pertaining to bilateral relations.

Dinh Nho Liem stressed the goundlessness of the attempts made by the Chinese side to discuss at the talks questions concerning the interests of third countries. He condemned the campaign of slanders unleashed by Beijing against the SRV and declared that it is precisely Beijing and nobody else that pursues the policy of great power hegemonism and expansionism against the peoples of Kampuchea and Laos and engineers incessant armed provocations on the border with Vietnam. It is precisely Beijing's policy that is fraught with the threat to the security of the neighbour states and is a factor destabilizing the situation in South-East Asia.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation warned that if the Chinese ruling circles try to implement their threats and again launch an aggressive war against SRV they will meet with a powerful rebuff from the Armed Forces of Vietnam and the entire Vietnamese people.

There were no new aspects in the speech by the head of the Chinese delegation indicating to its wish to get the talks moving. Instead of it he again had recourse to slanderous attacks against the SRV trying to intimidate Vietnam and to shift on it the blame for the remaining tensions on the border between the two countries.

BEIJING DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST GOVERNMENT NOTED

LD201222 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] In Beijing demonstrators gathered today outside the municipal headquarters demanding redress of a wide range of grievances including calls for restoration of citizens' rights and permission to return from the countryside. The demonstrators spread out large posters on the steps of the municipal (?revolutionary) committee's headquarters.

One 30 year-old man said he was arrested in 1966 and accused of plotting murder. Who have we got today to stand up for us, the ordinary people of China. Nobody. No one takes any notice of us, he added. A week ago military and security forces interfered in similar demonstrations in Beijing and arrested some of the protesters.

MAO'S SUCCESSORS SEEN PURSUING HEGEMONIST LINE

LD201051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Oleg Kitsenko article under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Beijing's Undeclared War"]

[Text] In recent weeks new reports have been coming in constantly from countries bordering China of increased subversive activity by pro-Beijing agents.

In Nepal Maoist and extremist groupings are try to sow mistrust of the socialist countries and create an atmosphere of instability in the country. In the last 2 months alone the Nepalese Foreign Ministry has had to issue three formal denials of all sorts of fabrications concerning Nepalese-Soviet relations, disseminated by the Maoists.

In the northeastern regions of India, separatist elements dependent on Beijing are carrying out acts of subversion and terrorism and organizing armed attacks against government institutions and the peaceful population. In obstinately pursuing a policy hostile to India, PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL noted recently that Beijing is nurturing plans to knock together an "anti-Indian federation" of states and union territories in that region. In addition, the agency points out, China is also setting itself another strategic task--linking Tibet with the Bay of Bengal by driving a so-called "Chinese corridor" through the territory of Bhutan and India. It is evidently no accident that in the past 6 weeks provocative incursions into Bhutan's border regions by the Chinese military have become more frequent. Pro-Beijing forces are also operating in Burma, Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries. At the same time Beijing is not abandoning its attempts to fortify the Pol Pot gangs in Kampuchea.

It is becoming obvious to an increasingly large number of people that these subversive actions are being carried out by Beijing as part of its long-standing hegemonist strategy. The essence of this strategy was formulated back in 1965 by Mao Zedong, in his speech at a CCP Central Committee Politburo session, cynically "justifying" the need for China to capture the Southeast Asian countries. "This is a region which is very rich in many minerals and is worth the expense involved in taking possession of them," he said.

Beijing's undeclared war against the neighboring states dispels the illusions some people had on Mao's death that his more pragmatic successors would develop relations with their neighbors on a healthy basis of noninterference in their internal affairs.

The new Beijing leadership has proved that it is not deviating one inch from the old hegemonist premises and is seeking to implement them by any means.

There are now fewer and fewer people who believe the allegations that Beijing is concerned for the destiny of national minorities in neighboring countries. All the more so since in China itself national minorities are the subject of harsh discrimination.

The broadest public circles in the countries neighboring on China are protesting angrily against Beijing's actions, which create a real threat to their integrity and security.

RADIO PREDICTS DENG XIAOPING'S THIRD DOWNFALL

OW210414 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin 1430 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW

[(Latin) commentary: Deng Xiaoping is facing a new quagmire]

[Text] When Deng Xiaoping staged a comeback after twice being defeated and pushed into a quagmire by his competitors, quite a number of people inside and outside of China concluded that he was bound to fall into a third quagmire.

It should be observed that the confrontation between Deng Xiapong and Hua Guofeng is too antagonistic. Before Mao Zedong died, he pushed Deng Xiaoping into a quagmire and elevated Hua Guofeng as high as possible. Since Mao Zedong's death, with changed circumstances and in the situation where Deng Xiaoping was being rehabilitated for a second time, Hua Guofeng has not in the least lessened his humiliatingly dominant position over Deng Xiaoping. If the position of premier of the state council is not to be yielded to Deng Xiaoping, then it may be as well to let Deng Xiaoping be the chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. But Hua Guofeng chooses to do neither, keeping Deng Xiaoping in an obviously subordinate position.

Deng Xiaoping once rudely joked: "If you don't want to shit, get off the pot." However, it must be that he wants to stay on the pot. Just recall his pompous visits to the United States and Japan, his much vaunted but already failing four modernizations program and the unprecedentedly arrogant manner with which he threatened to teach Vietnam a lesson. No one would behave like that unless he were aspiring to the throne. To be sure, he was received like a real emperor in Japan.

In the past few years, Deng Xiaoping has placed quite a few of his old friends into the leading clique. But there is no reason to believe that this has completely removed the danger of his meeting an unpleasant accident. Deng Xiaoping's opponents are very real. The people, who are extremely unhappy about the ignominious and wasteful war of aggression against Vietnam and the dashed hopes for modernization of their living and working conditions, are all opposed to Deng Xiaoping in the Political Bureau. Deng Xiaoping's competitors in the Political Bureau gloat over the vice premier's schemes and intrigues and his miscalculations and unwise moves, and their desire to avenge themselves grows. At the first opportunity, people will again bring up Deng Xiaoping's past mistakes. There are people who have not forgotten the report fabricated by Deng Xiaoping in 1955 on the Gao-Rao incident. After that incident, Deng Xiaoping and Lin Biao became members of the Political Bureau at the same time. There are also those who have not forgotten that Deng Xiaoping actively took part in the preparations for Mao Zedong's great adventure, the Great Leap Forward that plunged China into an abyss of misery.

In summer this year, it was widely rumored in the political circles in Beijing that Deng Xiaoping's position became very shaky. Last week Japanese radio stations disclosed more about these rumors. It was reported that a big-character poster appeared on the well-known Democracy Wall in Beijing's Xidan. The poster said that in July this year a small group within the top leading clique attempted to launch a new great cultural revolution, and that Deng Xiaoping was again to become the main target of the movement. According to the poster, when Deng Xiaoping and Ye Jianying discovered that there was danger of a second so-called Great Cultural Revolution, they hastily and secretly carried out an investigation. The command of the PLA unit to which the fighter who wrote the big-character poster belongs also participated in the investigation. The investigation uncovered a political plot against Deng Xiaoping.

Obviously worried about the adverse publicity and unfavorable reaction among the masses, the Beijing authorities have never made public the case about the conspirators. Besides, if the facts of the plot are made public, the widespread myth about the stability and unity within Beijing's top ruling clique will burst like a bubble. However, Zhongnanhai's secrets will be revealed sooner or later. After some time the world will learn that within Beijing's leading clique a pitfall has recently been dug for a certain person. If pitfalls are being dug by both sides, it is then a matter of which side digs it deeper.

PRC LEADER'S COMMENT ON SENKAKUS SHOWS 'PERFIDIOUS' CHARACTER

LD201213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[C. Kitsenko "Rejoinder": "The Value Of Beijing's 'Friendship'"]

[Text] Speaking at the Japanese Journalists' Club in Tokyo recently Gu Mu, vice premier of the PRC State Council, stated that the Senkaku Islands "undoubtedly belong to China." The hosts receiving the Chinese guest were obviously shocked. No one expected such "tactlessness" from him at the end of his official visit. Gu Mu's statement, the daily YOMIURI noted, contradicts the agreement to set aside the Senkaku problem reached between the sides when they signed the "Peace and Friendship Treaty."

Casting etiquette aside, Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda was obliged the next day, at a cabinet of ministers session, to state that the Senkaku Islands are Japanese territory.

There is no need here to touch on the question of who owns the island. It will be resolved by the sides concerned. All the more so since Taiwan also claims "rights" to the Senkaku Islands. What is symptomatic in this whole story is the behavior of the Chinese leadership. It has shown the full value of Beijing's "friendship" on which the Chinese visitor expounded so much until he had obtained the Japanese Government's agreement to grant China large credits. The Japanese have had the opportunity to see for themselves how perfidious their new "friend" can be, how easily he can shift from assurances of friendship to pressure and blackmail. It is no accident that voices calling for a circumspect approach to China have grown stronger in Japan.

Now that demands are being heard in certain circles for the creation of a "United States-China-Japan" axis, the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN warns, Japan should be even more cautious in the further pursuit of its foreign policy. A justified warning!

PRC RENEGES ON CONTRACTS WITH JAPANESE FIRMS

LD141452 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 14, TASS--The head offices of the Japanese companies Nihon Cemento, Kobe Seiko and others have been notified by China on the termination of talks on the delivery of equipment for cement plants. The negotiations were conducted at the request of the Chinese side since the middle of last year and were already drawing to an end, NIKKAN KOGYO SHIMBUN reports. The newspaper says that the business circles of Japan are indignant at China's action.

But whatever their sentiments, it is high time for Japanese businessmen to get accustomed to such manoeuvres on the part of Beijing. Thus in February last, China unilaterally cancelled contracts concluded with Japanese firms for the delivery of a total of 5.6 billion dollars worth of industrial equipment.

JAPANESE TRADE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC TIES

LD201506 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0926 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 20 September, TASS--Japanese firms are interested in expanding trade with the USSR. The Soviet Union is a reliable trading partner, on whom one can depend, S. Yokokawa, chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Trade Association, said in a conversation with a TASS correspondent. The development of trade between our countries is advantageous for both sides. Soviet orders help increase employment of Japanese white and blue collar workers. This is very important in conditions of mass unemployment in the country.

Commercial and economic ties, S. Yokokawa, stressed, promote deepening mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Japan.

PRAVDA SEES U.S., PRC, JAPAN COMBINING AGAINST KAMPUCHEA REGIME

LD201537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[I. Shchedrov article: "Voices From the Past; Beijing's Maneuvers over the Pol Pot Clique"]

[Text] Another political performance using bankrupt puppets was recently staged in Beijing. A "representative" of the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which has been thrown out of its own country, announced plans to create this time a "patriotic and democratic" "Front of National Unity of Kampuchea" [FNUK] and even proclaimed its draft "political program." The XINHUA agency and also radio "Democratic Kampuchea," which is funded by China and operates from PRC territory in the name of the Pol Pot clique, together range propaganda bells in an attempt to pass off what they desire as reality.

In the past, as is known, at the concluding stage of the Kampuchean people's liberation struggle against the American aggressors and their underlings--the regime of Gen Lon Nol--the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique managed to usurp the leadership of the FNUK [as published] and then, after the overthrow of the puppet government, to implant in the country a butchering regime of genocide which acted on Beijing's orders.

In less than 4 years these degenerates managed to destroy 3 million out of Kampuchea's population of 7 million. The majority of the survivors were rounded up into enormous secret rural work concentration camps called in Beijing fashion ("Sumukhafiyepy")--"production communes"--where wide-scale experiments were conducted in accordance with the wild Maoist ideas about liquidating "social inequality" by means of the "total physical destruction of nonproletarian elements," about some kind of "pure race" and about building the "new civilization of the future" on an empty space--without cities, schools, hospitals or national culture.

At the beginning of this year the antipopular regime, which was imposed from outside, fell amid waves of mass demonstrations and uprisings. The power of the People's Revolutionary Council--the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, which has complete control over the whole territory--was established in the country.

At the trial conducted by the People's Revolutionary Tribunal in Phnom Penh in August, which was attended by representatives from 16 countries and a number of international organizations, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, the leaders of the pro-Beijing clique, were sentenced to death in absentia for their crimes--the mass destruction of millions of people. At the same time Maoism was condemned as the ideology of genocide.

However, the criminals found refuge with their old masters in Beijing, which is now trying to use them in the struggle against Kampuchea, which has embarked on the path of socialist development. New patrons have also been found, who make out that nothing has happened in Kampuchea.

At the same time Beijing, Washington and Tokyo are making attempts to organize a diplomatic, economic and political blockade around the republic, which has lived through a terrible tragedy and needs immediate aid and support to normalize the situation in the country and to rescue the millions of surviving citizens of the People's Republic of Kampuchea from starvation and disease. [paragraph continues]

Denying it this humane aid, Beijing, Washington and their allies are making attempts at gross interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign country, giving direct assistance to the remnants of Pol Pot's gangs. "Oblivious" to the existence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Japanese diplomats are cherishing proposals to convene an international conference to resolve the nonexistent Kampuchean question with the participation of representatives of the pro-American and pro-Beijing regimes rejected by the people. The newspaper AKAHATA aptly evaluated this as an attempt by the United States, Japan and the PRC to secure the removal of Kampuchea's legitimate government with the help of the Pol Pot clique.

A serious blow was dealt to the plans of imperialist and expansionist circles to retain "political phantoms" as Kampuchea's representatives in international organizations by the refusal of the conference of nonalined heads of state and government in Havana to recognize the claims of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to legitimately represent Kampuchea. Foreign observers also draw attention to the fact that the Beijing political show followed immediately on the end of U.S. Vice President Mondale's visit to the PRC, during which mutual understanding was reported to have been reached with regard to assessments of the situation in Southeast Asia.

The authors of the new variant of the "patriotic" and "democratic" Pol Pot funk, which is plainly designed as a counterrevolutionary "front," can hardly count on the support of the population of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which is well aware of the price of the splendid words and promises of the vicious butchers of the pro-Beijing clique. Only after the policy of genocide discredited Pol Pot's FNUK, and after the "representatives" of the now nonexistent "Democratic Kampuchea" were rightly told in Havana that "the king is naked" and were shown the door, did Beijing decide to have recourse to another ruse to "legalize" its interference in the affairs of a sovereign country and its support for the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs hiding in forested mountain regions and obstructing the normalization of life in the country.

However, the new provocative actions of Kampuchea's enemies are doomed to failure. No political phantoms are capable of reversing the course of events. The fraternal countries of Indochina, the Soviet Union, the other socialist community states and the world's progressive and democratic forces are on the side of the sovereign republic born in the fire of the people's liberation struggle.

KAMPUCHEA REPUBLIC DIPLOMATIC TIES NOTED

LD201056 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, September 20, TASS--The principled foreign policy of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, aimed at the establishment of relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries, and the peaceable course proclaimed by the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are earning ever greater recognition in the international arena, the Kampuchean news agency SPK says in a commentary.

In the period since the opening of the sixth conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in Havana alone, recognition of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea was declared by the governments of Panama, Nicaragua, the Seychelles Island Republic, Guinea and Grenada. Twnety three countries, members of the international community, have already established or expressed their willingness to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER

Arrival in Moscow

LD201336 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 20, TASS--The prime minister of Malaysia, Datuk Hussein Bin Onn arrived today in Moscow for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport, decked out with flags of Malaysia and the Soviet Union, he was welcomed by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Ivan Arkhipov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, ministers of the USSR, other officials.

The welcoming party included staff members of the Malaysian Embassy in the USSR, heads of diplomatic missions of several countries accredited in the USSR, representatives of the working people of Moscow. The national anthems of Malaysia and the Soviet Union were played.

Aleksey Kosygin and Datuk Hussein Bin Onn inspected the guard of honor.

The streets of the capital, along which the motorcade surrounded by a motorcycle escort passed, were decorated with the flags of the two countries, welcoming streamers.

Meeting With Brezhnev, Kosygin

LD201748 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 20, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin received in the Kremlin Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Bin Onn, who is currently on an official visit in the Soviet Union.

During the friendly meeting, views were exchanged on the state of Soviet-Malaysian relations and prospects for their development in various fields. Mutual striving was expressed to advance on the way of further broadening and deepening these relations on the basis of equality, mutual respect of interests of the peoples of the two countries, cooperation in consolidation universal peace.

Closeness of the stands of the USSR and Malaysia on a number of important international issues was placed on record with satisfaction and pressing necessity was stressed of vigorous efforts of all states for strengthening international security and achieving concrete results in the cause of disarmament.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed the Soviet Union's support for the striving of the peoples of Southeast Asia for strengthening their national independence and independent development. Their efforts directed at achieving detente in that region. He drew attention to the dangers in connection with the intrigues of imperialism and the forces teaming up with it for the destinies of Southeast Asia, the attempts of the forces at imposing on the peoples their demands by force of arms and other means, at sowing discord between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN member-countries. The supreme goal of foreign policy for the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev said, is to uphold peace, to insure for all peoples the possibility to enjoy the fruit of progress and freely shape their life.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 20 September reports that the talk was also attended by Samoteykin, adviser to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.]

Kosygin Dinner Speech

LD201908 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 20, TASS--"We regard the official visit by Malaysia's prime minister Datuk Hussein Bin Onn to the USSR as an important event in the development of Soviet-Malaysian relations". This was stressed by the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin. He spoke at the dinner in the Kremlin today, given by the Soviet Government in honor of the high guest from Malaysia. "This visit," Aleksey Kosygin continued, is "evidence of the desire of both sides to press for a strengthening of trust and mutual understanding, for an expansion of cooperation between our countries and peoples."

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers stressed: "The Soviet Union supports the struggle of developing countries, one of which is Malaysia, for restructuring international economic relations on a truly just and democratic basis. This demand was recently reaffirmed at the 6th conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries in Havana. We wish the nonaligned countries success in the fulfillment of the peace-loving, anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist decisions of the Havana conference." "We believe as well that the cardinal interests of the peoples both of the Soviet Union and Malaysia provide the basis for expanding cooperation between our countries also in the field of foreign policy--in questions of strengthening peace and easing international tension, of resisting the policy of aggression, hegemonism and diktat."

Aleksey Kosygin also recalled the words of Leonid Brezhnev to the effect that the Soviet Union is a convinced champion of detente and would like to have with other states really goodneighborly relations--healthy, sound relations, excluding the possibility of military conflicts. "These words," Aleksey Kosygin said, "fully apply also to our approach to the region in which Malaysia is situated. The Soviet Union is deeply interested in consolidating peace and security on the Asian continent as, clearly, on all the other continents. But it is in Asia that peace is going through its most severe tests."

"The Soviet Union," Aleksey Kosygin said, "regards positively the Malaysian initiative for turning Southeast Asia into a peace zone. "The realization of this proposal would create additional prerequisites for spreading the detente process to the entire Asian Continent," he said.

"Asian states are facing big tasks of peaceful construction, of attaining economic and social progress. When we speak of this," Aleksey Kosygin went on, "we think first of all of the much-suffering, heroic Vietnamese people, whose peaceful life was recently again disrupted by an aggressive incursion from a state claiming some right to teach lessons to others."

Having noted that the situation in Southeast Asia is causing the concern of peace-loving states, Aleksey Kosygin stated: "Searching for ways to insure peace must be the task of all. Asian states must pool their efforts for the purpose of eliminating hotbeds of military threat and nobody should interfere in the internal affairs of other states. Nobody should impose their will on sovereign and independent peoples. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is showing by deeds its readiness to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all its neighbors. [paragraph continues]

It has undertaken quite a number of constructive steps in this direction. We are convinced," the Soviet premier went on, "that support for these steps from other countries would make a real contribution to the matter of improving and normalizing the situation throughout Southeast Asia."

"The Soviet Union wants the line of peace, mutual understanding and friendship to become a determining one in relations among Asian states and throughout the world," said Aleksey Kosygin in conclusion.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1915 GMT on 20 September adds: "Present on the Soviet side were Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, Petr Nilovich Demichev and other officials."]

Malaysian Prime Minister's Speech

LD202143 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 20, TASS--Malaysia "wishes to be friendly with all countries, big and small, whatever may be their political and social systems". This was underlined by Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Bin Onn in a speech at a dinner in the Kremlin given today in his honour by the USSR government. Datuk Hussein Bin Onn is in the Soviet Union for an official visit.

"We believe in and have put it into effect the policy of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect", stated the prime minister.

Touching on the situation in Southeast Asia he noted that the region has again become an area of tension, conflicts and lack of stability. Malaysia is therefore "anxious that the present conflicts in Indochina which are destabilizing the region should be solved as quickly as possible. There is great danger that the situation will get worse." "I hope the USSR", he stressed, "as a major power, would use its influence and assist in finding a peaceful solution to the problem".

"The search for a peaceful solution acceptable to all the parties concerned is not going to be an easy task," the prime minister remarked. "However, every effort must be made towards this end. The prospect of such a solution would become greater given the assistance of the USSR," he stated. Touching on the question of creating a peace zone in Southeast Asia, the prime minister said that the support of all the big powers is essential if the zone were to become a reality. "I am sure," he stressed, "the USSR, as a country which has strongly advocated peaceful coexistence and detente, can well understand and sympathise with our aspirations".

Datuk Hussein Bin Onn said he had met today with Leonid Brezhnev with whom he had "a beneficial exchange of views on a number of matters."

S. Artemov Commentary

LD190506 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Sergey Artemov commentary]

[Summary] Today is the first day of the official visit to the USSR of the prime minister of Malaysia, Mr Datuk Hussein Onn. Sergey Artemov looks at the significance of the visit and the history of relations between Malaysia and the USSR. "The visit is an important development in relations between the two countries which will no doubt promote friendship between the Soviet and Malaysian people. It also signifies the overall development of ties between the Soviet Union and the ASEAN countries. Earlier this year the prime minister of Thailand, Kriangsak Chamanan, came on a visit to the Soviet Union. Later the Soviet Union hosted an Indonesian parliamentary delegation led by the chairman of Parliament, Mr Darjatmo.

"Soviet-Malaysian ties have also been deveoping at a good pace. The USSR and Malaysia established diplomatic relations 12 years ago but the development of ties between the two countries sets an example of how countries with differing social systems can successfully cooperate with each other on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. There are no unsettled problems or points of argument between the two countries. The Soviet Union appreciates the policy of Malaysia aimed at preserving ASEAN as an organization for regional economic and cultural cooperation. The proposal by ASEAN that Southeast Asia should be a neutral zone is in tune with the proposal to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and as you probably know, the Soviet Union has supported this proposal. The Soviet Union sees this initiative as promoting the consolidation of peace in Asia."

Parliamentary ties between the two countries have become traditional and were first established in 1973. Economic ties between the USSR and Malaysia have expanded over the past 12 years and the two countries have become regular trade partners. The implementation of the Malaysain program of industrialization is facilitated by Soviet shipments of machine tools, welding equipment and other industrial hardware. Cultural exchanges between the two countries are also growing.

"The visit by Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn gives the leaders of the two countries an opportunity to exchange their views on the crucial international issues of mutual interest. The visit will give an impetus for development of relations between the Socialist Soviet Union and nonalined Malaysia."

Parliamentary Leader's Comment

LD191015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent report: "Good Opportunities"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur--There are now good opportunities for the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Malaysia, Syed Nasir Ismail, speaker of the Malaysian Parliament's House of Representatives, stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

The forthcoming visit to the USSR by Malaysian Prime Minister Hussein Bin Onn, Syed Nasir Ismail stressed, attests to the two countries' readiness to develop relations of cooperation in the most diverse spheres, including trade and culture. The Soviet Union has great technological potential which is of important significance for Malaysia.

In conclusion the speaker of the Malaysian House of Representatives noted that in the sphere of international relations Malaysia adheres to the principle of developing cooperation with all countries irrespective of their social systems, on the basis of respect for sovereignty and noninterference in the affairs of other states.

REBEL ACTIVITIES IN BURMA BLAMED ON U.S., PRC COLLUSION

BK201539 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 20 Sep 79 BK

[Valeriy Artemov commentary: "Washington and Beijing's Anti-Burma Subversive Activities"]

[Text] Recently, as a result of increased antigovernment activities by rebels following Beijing's orders and by insurgents who go by the name of the KIA [Kachin Independence Army], the situation in Northern Burma has suddenly become tense. The objective of these rebel operations is to link up their forces. It was learned that intense battles are raging in the areas bordering China.

There can be no doubt that the current flareup of rebel activity in Burma is linked to China's provocations against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea--the main cause of tension in Southeast Asia. Beijing leaders, who have no intention of letting up on their threat and blackmail against these countries, are seeking a new military base to continue their subversive activities in Southeast Asia. Kampuchea was once such a base.

Taking some points into consideration, it appears that the Beijing leaders want to change Burma into such a base because Burma is an outlet to the Indian Ocean and thus is considered by them to be strategically important. The rebels who would not hesitate to carry out all orders from Beijing are tools of their blackamil.

Asia observers point out that there is yet another factor encouraging and supporting the hegemonistic dreams of Beijing. What they mean is that the political lines adopted by Beijing and Washington--which came out glaringly in the open at the recent U.S.-PRC summit talks--snugly dovetail. During his official visit to Beijing, Vice President Mondale declared that the United States was prepared to join hands with China in pursuing bilateral interests as well as common strategic interests. For Southeast Asia this means that the United States practically supports China's hegemonistic ambitions toward that region.

China, which is trying to be close to the United States, is striving to gain recognition--taking into account some of the U.S. interests--of Southeast Asia as its sphere of special interest. Since such a share-and-share-alike arrangement between the United States and China is in complete conformity with the imperialists' policy of delineating spheres of influence, the United States seems to approve of China's wishes. For this very reason, there can be no doubt that the tension on the Sino-Burmese border is linked with the recent talks between U.S. and Chinese leaders.

After taking all this into consideration, there is also another point to note. Early this year, a U.S. congressional delegation visited Burma on a fact finding mission to study how effectively the Burmese Government is using the planes and helicopters given by the United States to combat narcotics production and trafficking. However, the facts found by the commission were quite surprising. Included in the commission's report was that quite unsatisfactorily, Burma was found to be using the aircraft to suppress insurgents.

Why is the U.S. side making a big issue out of this? Everybody knows that for ages opium smuggling and insurgency in Burma have been closely interlinked. All the rebels in Northeast Burma illegally produce opium and trade it for weapons. In spite of this knowledge, the U.S. delegation demanded close supervision to insure that U.S. aircraft are not used in the campaign to suppress rebels. What reason, do you listeners suppose was given by the United States for this demand? The excuse is that the Burmese Government is violating human rights in crushing the insurgent gangs.

I am sure you listeners know that the United States never uttered such a word when the shah of Iran or dictator Somoza of Nicaragua used U.S. weapons at will to suppress the masses.

There is another reason behind such a farcical demand toward the Burmese Government. The United States is making way for China's plans to blackmail Burma by making use of insurgents of all stripes. In other words, the United States is offering to recognize China's interest in Burma and avoid confrontation.

It is also interesting to note that China, as usual, is still pretending to profess peace, sincerity and love in its diplomatic relations with Burma. However, no one can be misled by this. The long, tense political situation in Burma due to rebel activities, still continues to shake Burma and is politically weakening it in the face of China's expansionism. The fresh round of anti-Burma activities, with the tacit approval of the United States, is a clear indication that Chinese leaders do not intend to change their policy toward Burma.

SRV PARTY PAPER ATTACKS PRC'S 'HEGEMONIC STRATEGY'

LD201552 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 20, TASS--The secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has adopted a decision of the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the formation of the Vietnamese People's Army, that falls due in December of this year.

Loyal to the party and people, the decision says, our armed forces have traversed a glorious road of development and struggle. They are continuously building up their might, raising the quality of combat training and successfully fulfilling their tasks.

At present, the document notes, the Beijing leadership, on entering into a collusion with forces of international reaction, is trying to carry out its expansionist plans in Southeast Asia. China's aggressive war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was a new step in the pursuance of Beijing's hegemonic strategy. Despite their shameful defeat the Chinese leaders are not giving up their intentions.

Our country is faced with a new threat of Chinese aggression for this reason the Vietnamese people and its armed forces should be particularly vigilant and always ready to repulse any attempt to violate the sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The task of developing powerful armed forces and a firm nation-wide defence is the most pressing one facing the army and people of Vietnam, it is stressed by the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

PATOLICHEV MEETS WITH INDONESIAN TRADE MINISTER

LD201523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports']

[Text] On 13 September N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, had talks with R. Prawiro, Indonesian minister of trade and cooperatives. During the talks they discussed matters relating to the further development of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

PRAVDA CITES GDR'S MITTAG ON COMING BREZHNEV VISIT

LD211151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Imposing Prospects of Cooperation"]

[Text] Berlin, 17 September--The GDR public and press welcome the forthcoming visit to the GDR by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The newspapers stress that this visit will be an outstanding event in the history of relations between the CPSU and the SED and the Soviet Union and the GDR.

There is no doubt that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the GDR and the meeting between the leaders of our parties and states on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary will promote the further consolidation of our alliance with the USSR in building a developed socialist society, G. Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

The regular, now traditional, meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, are of extraordinarily important significance for the further development and consolidation of cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union. The forthcoming meeting in early October between the leaders of the CPSU and the SED and the USSR and the GDR during our republic's jubilee will also undoubtedly serve this purpose.

We are inspired, G. Mittag said, by the high assessment which L.I. Brezhnev gave of the GDR's forthcoming 30th anniversary. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that our republic's jubilee will be a notable event for the entire socialist community. The close alliance between the USSR and the GDR and all the fraternal countries has become one of the reliable foundations of European security and exerts a beneficial influence on the entire international situation.

Everything achieved by the GDR is based on our people's persistent labor and is the result of the constant consolidation and intensification of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet people led by Lenin's party. This has determined, continues to determine and will determine our actions.

Economic and scientific and technical cooperation between our two countries, implemented on the basis of the complete unity of ideology and political cohesiveness of the SED and the CPSU, has reached unprecedented heights.

G. Mittag stressed the important significance of the program of production specialization and sharing between the GDR and the USSR covering the period up to 1990, work on which has been completed. It opens up imposing prospects. Its implementation will serve the attainment of major new successes in developing mutual multifaceted cooperation.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2100 GMT on 14 September 1979 states: "PRAVDA reports that at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, will pay an official friendly visit to the GDR at the beginning of October this year, to mark the 30th anniversary of formation of the GDR."]

GREEK PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT USSR IN OCTOBER

LD192220 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 20, TASS--Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, is to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union at the beginning of October at the invitation of the Soviet Government, it is announced here.

SOVIET UNION SEEKS CLOSER RELATIONS WITH GREECE

LD191830 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Vyacheslav Alekseyev commentary]

[Text] In the course of a recent tour of several regions of the country, the prime minister of Greece, Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, referred during conversations with journalists to Soviet-Greek relations. He said in particular that relations with the Soviet Union are good and problem-free and that the wish of the two sides to improve these relations is natural, something which would be not only in the interest of our countries but also of peace in general. Our commentator, Vyacheslav Alekseyev, writes in this connection:

Both our countries have taken many constructive steps in recent times aimed at consolidating interstate relations and the spirit of mutual understanding between the Soviet and Greek peoples. In the last 5 years, the Soviet Union and Greece have signed a series of multifaceted long-term agreements and held consultations at various levels between representatives of the ministries of foreign affairs. A considerable change took place in Soviet-Greek commercial and economic relations. From 1974 to 1978 trade between the Soviet Union and Greece rose by more than three and a half times. The desire of the two countries to advance further on the road of expanding mutually advantageous trade relations was reflected in the signing on 29 April 1977 of a long-term trade agreement, which created new potential in this field as a result of the lifting of clearing and the move to the method of payment by hard currency.

Year by year direct contacts between our peoples are increasing; more and more frequently there are exchanges of delegations of personalities from the world of culture, literature and science and of representatives of the trade union, women's and youth movements and of the friendship societies. Soviet-Greek tourist relations have been considerably revived and a major contribution in this field has been the restoration between the Soviet Union and Greece of direct sea, air and rail links. There have been especially noticcable positive changes in cultural exchanges.

However, in the view of both sides, Greece and the Soviet Union still have considerable untapped potential for the development of cooperation in various spheres. In the Soviet Union it is looked forward with great interest to the official visit of the prime minister of Greece, Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, which will without any doubt further the cause of developing Soviet-Greek relations. There is every reason for such a conclusion because, as the leader of the Soviet state, Leonid Brezhnev, stressed in the introduction he wrote especially for Greek readers in the book "Peace--Priceless Possession of Peoples," between the Soviet Union and Greece there are no contentious issues which could create obstacles to the development of good relations. We, the Soviet people, are ready for this.

PRAVDA SCORES 'PORTUGUESE REACTION' AS VOTE APPROACHES

LD200911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Miroshnik's "Commentator's Column": "Acute Confrontation"]

[Text] The Portuguese parliament--the Assembly of the Republic--has been dissolved. In accordance with a decree signed by the country's president there will be new general elections 2 December.

Of course, the results of the voting which, will not become known for a few months, are difficult to predict. But even now it is possible to say that reaction has suffered its first defeat on the internal political front. The December elections will only be interim ones,that is, the powers of the new Assembly of the Republic will be limited to several months--until the next scheduled parliamentary elections are held in 1980. Thus, attempts by rightwing parties to make the current voting conclusive and give the newly elected deputies the right to revise the constitution have failed.

Portuguese reaction has long been gnawing at the constitution, which has enshrined the many gains of the 1974 revolution. In an attempt to rid it of the progressive spirit the rightists want to obtain a legal basis for an offensive against democracy. Following the change in the constitution, the abolition of the Council of the Revolution, a decisive revision of the agrarian reform and the splitting of trade union unity figure in their plans.

While suffering defeat in the first frontal attack, reaction has by no means abandoned its plans. After restructuring their ranks and creating an election coalition of three parties--the Social Democratic, the Social Democratic Center and the Popular Monarchist parties--the rightists are now setting the task of achieving victory in the elections at any price, having changed in their favor the correlation of forces in parliament, where up to now the majority of seats has belonged to the Socialists and the communists.

In this connection the democratic forces face a vitally important task--relying on the support of the electorate to give a worthy rebuff at the polls to reaction's offensive. The question of the unity of action of the major working people's parties--the Communist and Socialist parties--is again on the agenda. Unfortunately, the achievement of this unity is not at all furthered by the two-faced and often openly anticommunist position of the Socialist Party's leadership. "The victory of the democratic forces and the strengthening of the Communist Party at the forthcoming elections," Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Secretary General A. Cunhal said recently at an Avante! festival, "Must mean not only the creation of a democratic majority in the Assembly of the Republic but also the formation of a government based on this majority, in other words, a government with PCP participation." All democrats of Portugal now advocate such a government, in defense of the revolution's democratic gains.

MARCHAIS SPEAKS AT PCF CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD201519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "French Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Paris, 14 September--A French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee Plenum has ended in Ivry. Its participants discussed questions of the struggle against the ruling circles' antisocial policy and the consolidation of the party ranks. The plenum noted the important role of the party press and urged the PCF primary organizations to pay paramount attention to its dissemination and popularization.

PCF Secretary General G. Marchais delivered the concluding speech at the plenum. Dwelling on a number of problems of the PCF's international policy, he stated the French communists' determination to continue the struggle for the building of a democratic Europe, economic and social progress, the establishment of a new international economic order and peaceful coexistence, disarmament and peace.

We advocate that France renounce the bloc policy and the return to "Atlanticism" and the arms race, G. Marchais said. The speaker resolutely condemned the campaign regarding the alleged "Soviet threat" mounted in the country. Its aims are clear, he stressed. Imperialism has not come to terms with the development of the international situation in favor of the forces of peace.

G. Marchais categorically opposed the plans to create a so-called "European defense."

Noting the deterioration of the working people's situation and the aggravation of the crisis in the country, the speaker noted that the authorities are expressing in their policy the will of big capital which is alien to the people's aspirations and totally indifferent to France's interests.

The secretary general confirmed the unchanged nature of the party's desire for a union of all people's forces for democratic transformations. This has been our party's line throughout recent times, he said. Every defeat of the class enemy, every position won by the working class, helps surmount the obstacles in the way of an alliance.

In concluding his speech, Marchais noted the growth of the PCF's influence and prestige among the people's masses. The PCF's 700,000 members, 28,000 primary party cells and hundreds of deputies are considerable forces placed in the service of the working people and the entire country.

PCI'S BERLINGUER SPEAKS AT END OF L'UNITA FESTIVAL

LD201501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Internationalism, Solidarity"]

[Text] Milan, 17 September--It is essential to strengthen international detente and to struggle to end the arms race, E. Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], said at the close of the national festival of the newspaper L'UNITA. Our talks and our duty and also, we believe, the duty of all democratic and peace-loving forces is to intensify the campaign for gradual and balanced disarmament and the utilization of the resources thus saved for the purposes of peaceful development, the speaker stressed.

An acute crisis has enveloped Italy and the other Western countries where there are millions of unemployed and where political instability, moral degradation, the oppression of ethnic minorities and corruption prevail, the PCI secretary general said. He noted the need for the solidarity of all forces waging the struggle for the peoples' freedom and for peace.

Turning to domestic political problems, E. Berlinguer noted that the present government does not rest on a parliamentary majority and cannot resolve the complex problems facing the state. Inflation has started to increase again in the country, he said, and the prices of necessities are increasing from one day to the next. The threat of eviction from their apartments looms over 0.5 million families, capital investments in the development of production are falling and it is increasingly difficult to find work.

The PCI secretary general described in detail the tasks facing the PCI in this connection and ways of overcoming the crisis which has enveloped the country. We are more convinced than ever, he said, that there are no real guarantees or opportunities for pursuing a policy of change and progress without full participation by the workers movement as a whole and all its component parts in the political management of the nation's life. The PCI secretary general again pointed out the need for the united action by all leftwing forces.

In conclusion E. Berlinguer urged those assembled to rally still more closely around the PCI and to struggle resolutely for Italy's renewal, the defense of the interests of the people's masses and socialism.

DESPITE NATO STRATEGY, BELGIUM KEEPS STABLE TIES WITH EAST

LD200418 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Vladimir Kuznetsov commentary]

[Excerpts] The Belgian foreign minister has paid an official visit to the GDR in order to hold a constructive exchange of views on the development of bilateral relations, on prospects for detente in Europe and on practical measures for strengthening the climate of trust and neighborliness between the peoples of Europe.

Ten years ago visits of this kind would not have been possible, writes our observer Vladimir Kuznetsov. Today, despite the NATO strategy which obstructs the development of relations with the socialist countries, Belgium has stable political relations with the GDR, Poland, Hungary, and other socialist community member countries. These contacts played a positive role just before and during the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

As a correspondent in Brussels, Vladimir Kuznetsov writes: I remind you how by the end of the 1960's and in the early 1970's the Polish People's Republic and Belgium entered into consultations on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Europe. The awareness of the nuclear threat to a densely populated region of our continent, shown by Belgian diplomats at that time, is clearly necessary today when the point at issue is the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Belgium. The attempts by NATO and Washington to draw the main countries of Western Europe into a nuclear dance of death is fraught with dangerous consequences, particularly for the population of these states. According to the Atlantic strategists, in the event of war, the Belgians, the Netherlanders and the people of Luxembourg would have to take on a particular responsibility. Common efforts by the small European countries for peace and cooperation would be a logical alternative to these dangerous plans.

The foreign ministers of Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, the GDR and Romania have regular contacts with their counterparts in Western countries in order to examine bilateral relations, the possibilities for the small, and neutral European states to act in the Helsinki spirit, and the strengthening of a mutually advantageous cooperation between them.

In this context, Belgian diplomacy undoubtedly has an important role to play. The development of political contacts between the Western and Eastern countries meets the interests of the people, world peace and security.

PDRY PRESENTS AWARD OF OCTOBER 14 REVOLUTION TO KOSYGIN

LD162204 Moscow TASS in English 2139 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Aden, September 16, TASS--Today at the presidential palace the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il presented the Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin with the Order of the October 14 Revolution.

Presenting the award 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il stated that Kosygin's visit to the PDRY will strengthen friendly relations between the two countries. He spoke of Soviet assistance in strengthening the republic's independence and economic potential and underlined the great personal contribution of the head of the Soviet Government to the strengthening of Yemeni-Soviet friendship. In his reply speech Aleksey Kosygin said:

I am accepting the Order of the October 14 Revolution with feelings of great appreciation. For all of us this award is a sign of the closeness of the peoples of the PDRY and the peoples of the USSR. A symbol of the unity which binds them in their common striving to realize the ideals of socialism--the historical teaching that brings people emancipation, equality, a life worthy of man. In this award we see the merits of our Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which carries high aloft the banner of internationalism, the banner of the great Lenin.

The Order of the October 14 Revolution is to us a symbol of the victories of the South Yemeni people, a symbol of the victories of the Yemeni Socialist Party in the struggle for its country's further progress, for the happiness and a better future for all the people of Yemen. We shall be reminded of all this by the Order of the October 14 Revolution." [quotation mark as received]

PDRY NAVY COMMANDER TO VISIT USSR IN SEPTEMBER

LD201119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Forthcoming Visit"]

[Text] In accordance with the agreement which has been reached, Lt Col Husayn Ahmad 'Abdallah Ummjild, commander of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Navy, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of September at the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy.

RADIO COMMENTS ON 'SECRET AGREEMENT' ON SINAI

LD201508 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "A Separate Deal Is Concluded in Washington"]

[Text] At the end of 2 days' talks in Washington between representatives of the United States, Israel and Egypt, an agreement was reached on the plan for the so-called supervision of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Sinai Peninsula in 3 years.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman represented Israel at the talks; Egypt was represented by Defense Minister Kamal Hasan Ali; the United States was represented by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

This secret agreement was reached in the wake of the failure of the participants in the Camp David collusion to camouflage the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty under the United Nations. As the New York TIMES put it, the main (?aim) of this deal should be a joint Egyptian-Israeli military unit with the United States' supervision and reconnaissance machinery. Reports say that this machinery will be comprised of 200 U.S. technicians, radar equipment and satellites.

Thus Cairo has agreed that Israel will supervise the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai with the help of the United States. Western news agencies describe this reality as Egypt's expression of unlimited confidence in Tel Aviv and Washington. To put it more precisely, the Egyptian regime has again demonstrated the extent of Egypt's being under the influence of its two partners in the separate deals.

Many observers have shown interest in the United States' participation in the Sinai operation, despite previous U.S. allegations that it would not do so. It is quite obvious now that such allegations are deceptive. It cannot be anything else, since the United States has, from the beginning, regarded the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty as a tool for the consolidation and expansion of its own military and political positions in the Middle East. It is for this reason that the United States has speeded up this separate deal. Furthermore, by such actions the United States encourages Israel's aggressive and expansionist ambitions and puts new obstacles on the path of resolving the major issues of the Middle East settlement.

It is in vain that both Cairo and Washington are now shedding crocodile tears because of Israel's intensification of its colonization of Palestinian land in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and in particular because of the decision recently taken by Tel Aviv approving the purchase by Israelis of the Arab land in occupied Arab territories.

It is noteworthy that Israel's warthirsty aggressiveness and expansion are the direct result of the capitulatory separate deals in the Middle East.

TUNISIAN DELEGATION ENDS 'FRIENDSHIP WEEK' VISIT TO TASHKENT

LD181246 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tashkent, September 18, TASS--We are leaving Uzbekistan with a feeling of profound satisfaction and confidence that our cooperation will promote peace, said Tunis' Mayor Salah Aouidj summing up the friendship week of the twinned cities of Tashkent and Tunis. The week ended in the capital of Uzbekistan, Soviet Central Asia, and the guests left Tashkent today.

One of the last functions was held at Tashkent's Lenin State University. The delegation members familiarised themselves with the set-up of studies at this higher educational establishment. More than 18,000 students study at the university's 14 faculties. The university was founded in 1920 under a decree signed by Lenin.

The guests visited the Tashkent branch of the Central Lenin Museum, the economic achievements exhibition of Uzbekistan and made a sightseeing tour of ancient Samarkand.

GROMYKO EXCHANGES ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS WITH IRAQI COUNTERPART

LD201341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi minister of foreign affairs, have exchanged telegrams of congratulation on the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Iraq.

"While constantly developing," A.A. Gromyko's telegram reads, "the relations between our states have now assumed the nature of broad and mutually advantageous cooperation. The Soviet Union and the Republic of Iraq are jointly opposed to the intrigues of imperialism and in favor of thwarting the policy of anti-Arab deals and are actively involved in the struggle to realize the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Near East."

The telegram expresses confidence that Soviet-Iraqi relations will steadily develop on the firm foundation of the peace and cooperation treaty to the benefit of both countries' peoples and in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

"In connection with the fact that diplomatic relations were established between our countries 35 years ago," S. Hammadi's telegram reads, "I would like to extend to you, the government and to the friendly Soviet people our very best wishes for progress and prosperity." The telegram stresses the sincere desire to develop relations of firm friendship between our countries in the interests of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and of the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and all the peoples of the world for freedom, independence and the achievement of their lawful rights.

PONOMAREV, ZIMYANIN RECEIVE LEBANESE CP LEADERS

LD202026 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 20, TASS--Alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, Secretary of the CPSU CC Boris Ponomarev, Secretary of the CPSU CC Mikhail Zimyanin and Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU CC Karen Brutents met on September 19 with a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party including Chairman of the Lebanese Communist Party Nicola ash-Shawi, General Secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party CC Georges Haoui and member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party CC Nadim 'Abd as-Samad.

The participants in the meeting discussed topical issues of the present-day international situation, the Middle East situation and exchanged information on the activity of the CPSU and the Lebanese Communist Party.

The delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party was familiarized with the basic trends in the work of the CPSU for resolving the tasks of communist construction, in the struggle for peace and security of peoples, strengthening detente and against the (?truce).

Both sides resolutely condemned the continuing aggressive actions against the Republic of Lebanon, particularly in the south of the country, encroachments upon its sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity.

The representatives of the Lebanese Communist Party informed about the recent Fourth Congress of the Lebanese Communist Party, which devoted its main attention to the defence of Lebanon's interests, its Arab character and ensuring the country's democratic development. They spoke on the struggle of the Communist Party appearing jointly with other national patriotic forces and the Palestine resistance movement against the intrigues of imperialism and Israel's ruling circles which instigated an armed conflict in Lebanon and are impeding its settlement.

The participants in the meeting reaffirmed the importance of rallying all the patriotic forces of the Arab world, of opposing the plans of imperialism and its accomplices aimed at imposing on the Arab states unequal separate deals and preventing a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East on the basis of ensuring the legitimate rights and interests of all states and peoples of that area, including the right of the Arab people of Palestine to create an independent state. In doing so they specially pointed out the necessity of strengthening the cooperation of the revolutionary and national democratic forces making the basis of the present-day Arab national liberation movement, giving a resolute rebuff to attempts to disunite these forces, including through fomenting anti-communism and antisovietism.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Lebanese Communist Party reaffirmed the striving of their parties for further developing fraternal ties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The meeting proceeded in a warm comradely atmosphere.

ISRAELI AUTHORITIES REDUCE WAR CRIMINAL'S SENTENCE

LD211024 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

["Disgraceful Decision"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, September 21, TASS--The Israeli authorities adopted a disgraceful decision: A war criminal who is guilty of torturing and murdering four Lebanese citizens and who had earlier been sentenced to a prison term of 12 years was pardoned.

It was established during the investigation that Lieutenant of the Israeli Army Daniel Pinto and two Israeli soldiers arrested four unarmed civilians in south Lebanon in March, 1978, tied them hand and foot, brutally tortured them and then strangled them and threw their bodies into a well. The guilt of Lieutenant Pinto was completely proved during the trial. Nevertheless the Israeli Court of Appeal commuted his prison term to eight years.

Chief of the General Staff of the Israeli Armed Forces General Rafael Eitan interfered now. As a result of this, the prison term of the murderer was commuted to two years. All this indicates that the criminal will shortly be at large.

MEXICAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD210244 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0018 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[From the press review]

[Text] Moscow, 21 September, TASS--Soviet newspapers report the arrival in Moscow of Gen Felix Galvan Lopez, Mexico's secretary of national defense.

ARGENTINE MILITARY EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

LD210747 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] The official visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation of Argentine military training establishments headed by Division General Jose Montez, chief of the Argentine Ground Forces Military Educational Establishments Directorate, has ended.

The Argentine guests visited a number of USSR Defense Ministry military educational establishments and familiarized themselves with the historical and revolutionary monuments and sights of the hero-cities of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev.

The delegation left Moscow for home on 12 September.

CPSU DELEGATION ATTENDS JAMAICAN PARTY CONFERENCE

LD201427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[TASS reports under general heading: "Conference Ended"]

[Text] Kingston, 17 September--The annual conference of the ruling People's National Party of Jamaica [PNP] has completed its work here. It was attended by representatives of workers, socialist and communist parties of many countries, including a CPSU delegation.

Speaking at the conference, A.S. Chernyayev, head of the CPSU delegation, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, voiced the Soviet people's solidarity with the Jamaican people's struggle to strengthen their political and economic independence. He wished the Jamaican people successes in building a society free from exploitation.

The conference analyzed in depth Jamaica's political and economic situation and discussed topical questions of its domestic and foreign policy. The forum's delegates came out for the unification of the country's patriotic forces around the PNP in order to defeat reaction in the forthcoming 1981 general election. They expressed themselves in favor of strengthening friendship and cooperation with all world progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for political and economic independence, democracy and social progress.

The conference adopted a policy document. It provides for increased growth and consolidation of the ranks of the PNP and for the enhancement of the party's prestige among the people's masses. All work in this direction will be done under the slogan "For National Democracy and Socialism." Michael Manley was elected leader of the PNP.

A mass meeting was held on the concluding day of the conference's work in the capital's sports center. M. Manley, PNP leader and the country's prime minister, delivered a speech at the meeting, stating the Jamaica would advance steadily along the path of political and economic independence.

Kingston, 17 September--M. Manley, leader of the ruling People's National Party of Jamaica and the country's prime minister, has received here the CPSU delegation which took part in the PNP's annual conference.

ST. LUCIA MINISTER CITED ON COUNTRY'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD161744 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 16, TASS--St. Lucia is a small insular state in the Caribbean Basin which has become a U.N. member. Its foreign policy will be based on the principles of nonalignment, stated Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister George Odlum, before flying to New York to attend the U.N. General Assembly.

He expressed readiness to maintain friendly relations with all countries with the exception of fascist antipeople dictatorships. He came out against any relations with the racist regimes in the south of Africa and pledged the solidarity of his people with African liberation movements. The Government of St. Lucia strongly condemns all attempts to interfere in the affairs of other countries and will never allow the creation of military bases on its territory and its utilization for hostile actions against third countries.

BORGE SEES 'SOMOZAIST ARMED INTERVENTION PLANS'

LD111441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Danger Persists"]

[Text] Managua, 6 September--At a press conference held here Tomas Borge, member of the joint leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and minister of internal affairs, reported that the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction has information about plans for organizing armed intervention in Nicaragua being nurtured by Somozaists who have fled the country.

Regarding the internal situation in the country, Tomas Borge noted that the reconstruction of Nicaragua, which was almost entirely plundered and laid waste by the dictatorial regime, requires tremendous efforts by all the Nicaraguan people. Factories and plants were destroyed. There is a lack of transport facilities and agricultural vehicles. There are no schools or hospitals. The process of restoring Nicaragua has begun virtually from scratch.

MOSCOW REPORTS BREZHNEV'S ARRIVAL IN DNEPROPETROVSK, UKRAINE

LD210932 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and president, Leonid Brezhnev, has just arrived in the city of Dnepropetrovsk, a major industrial center of the Ukraine.

SUSLOV ARRIVES IN BRYANSK, SPEAKS AT AWARD CEREMONY

Bryansk Arrival

LD191633 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Text] Bryansk, 17 September TASS--M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived here today. He will take part in the ceremony of the presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to Bryansk.

M.A. Suslov was met at the airport by Ye.I. Sizenko, first secretary of Bryanskiy CPSU Obkom; I.M. Konovalov, chairman of the oblispolkom; A.F. Voystrochenko, first secretary of Bryasnk Gorkom, and Yevdokimov, chairman of the gorispolkom.

M.A. Suslov laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Monument and the monument to servicemen and partisans, met with schoolchildren taking part in the all-union "Zarnitsa" game and toured the city's new residential areas.

The same day he visited the "Bryanskiy Mashinostroitelnyy Zavod" Association where he familiarized himself with the production of powerful ship's engines and was present at trials of one of them. In a talk with the association's leadership and with specialists and workers M.A. Suslov evoked interest in the course of socialist competition, the fulfillment of the targets of the fourth year of the 5-ycar plan and of the 5-year plan as a whole, the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology into production, educational work at the enterprise and the conditions of the machine builders' labor and their day-to-day existence. M.A. Suslov planted a tree in friendship of the peoples park.

Suslov Speech at Award Ceremony

LD201147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[TASS report on speech delivered by M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 18 September meeting in Bryansk on presentation of Order of the October Revolution to the city under general heading "Our People Are Renowned for Love of the Motherland and for Inspired Labor"]

[Text] On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers M.A. Suslov greeted and congratulated the working people of the Bryansk region on the presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to Bryansk. He conveyed the warm congratulations and best wishes of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Order of the October Revolution, M.A. Suslov said, symbolizes unfailing devotion to the great communist ideals, loyalty to Lenin's behests, revolutionary fortitude and selfless service in the cause of the party and the cause of the people. And it is perfectly natural that this high award has been conferred on Bryansk, whose working people struggled actively for the October victory, always marched in the front ranks of builders of the new life and repeatedly set high examples of service to the socialist homeland and of courage and heroism in the struggle against foreign aggressors.

M.A. Suslov noted the role of the working people of the Bryansk region in developing the country's culture and economy and the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Bryansk proletariat. Then he continued: When the news came of the victory of the Great October Revolution in Petrograd, the working people of Bryansk came out decisively for the establishment of Soviet power in their city. As early as 26 October (8 November) they took power into their own hands and rose to defend it.

Under conditions of acute class clashes, the working class of the Bryansk region joined actively in the struggle to implement Lenin's plan for building socialism. A splendid contribution to organizing production on socialist principles was made by the workers of the Bryansk--as it was then called--rail-rolling, ironworking and machine plant. "Provisional internal order regulations" were drafted at the plant in May 1918. They defined a clear-cut labor order and strengthened organization and discipline. This initiative was appraised highly by V.I. Lenin, who recommended that the conference of representatives of nationalized enterprises legitimize "internal order after the model of the Bryansk regulations in the interests of creating strict labor discipline..."

The Bryansk workers' selfless labor made it possible not only to reestablish production within a short time but also to embark on rapid advances. Like the entire country Bryansk and all of Bryanskaya Oblast changed beyond recognition during the prewar 5-year plans. Industry enjoyed powerful development, new production sectors were created, and dozens of new enterprises were commissioned. The working people of the city and oblast, taking an active part in the Stakhanovite movement, inscribed glorious pages in the annals of their native region.

Thousands upon thousands of sons and daughters of the Bryansk land displayed high patriotism, courage and selflessness in defense of their socialist homeland in the years of the Great Patriotic War.

The struggle of the whole people against the occupiers on your oblast's soil did not lag a single day. Partisans and members of underground bodies carried themselves with unfading glory. Their brave operations terrified the fascists and made the enemy divert considerable military forces from the front. An extensive partisan region was created on territory cleared of occupiers, soviets were reinstated, kolkhozes operated, and newspapers were published. The actions of partisans and members of underground bodies were skillfully directed by party committees. Close cooperation was established with the partisans of the Ukraine, Belorussia and neighboring RSFSR oblasts.

The names of the heroes of the Bryansk partisan and underground movements remain forever in the people's memory. Their feat was one of the most moving pages in the great epic of the Soviet people's struggle and an example of the Soviet people's unbending courage and mass heroism.

The black night of fascist occupation lasted more than 2 years, and your oblast suffered terrible losses.

Bryansk itself was badly devastated, and hundreds of villages were wiped from the face of the earth. Tens of thousands of people were brutally annihilated. In point of fact, the oblast's entire economy was destroyed or plundered. Workers, peasants and intelligentsia put in tremendous work to raise their cities and villages, plants and kolkhozes, schools and hospitals from the ruins.

Your order-bearing oblast has developed at a rapid pace in the postwar years, particularly of late. Implementing the 23d, 24th and 25th party congress decisions, the working people of Bryansk and the oblast have achieved considerable successes.

After dwelling on achievements in developing the oblast's economy and culture, M.A. Suslov continued:

The striking changes that have occurred in our country over the years of Soviet power and the achievements of the society of developed socialism have created a real basis for broadening and deepening Soviet democracy, as reflected in the new USSR Constitution. The strengthening of the Soviets' role in resolving the most important questions of the life of society, the endowment of mass public organizations and labor collectives with the right to participate in resolving organizations and labor collectives with the right to participate in resolving political, economic and sociocultural questions, the development of democratic principles in production management, the further broadening of the rights and freedoms of USSR citizens--all this is helping to enhance still further our people's creative energy.

The USSR Constitution was the basis of the great work to improve Soviet legislation.

However, the adoption of laws aimed at further developing and improving socialist democracy is only part, albeit a very important part, of the work of the party and the Soviet state in this sphere. Another part of the work is that of arming every Soviet citizen with high political culture, profound understanding of his rights and obligations and the ability to make use of them and accustoming all working people as far as possible to very direct participation in resolving questions of state and public life. And this is a political education task, which is an important and necessary link in the matter of shaping the new person--the builder of communism.

In its ideological education work the party is always guided by Lenin's instruction that "...the more profound the transformation we wish to implement, the more we must increase interest in it and a conscious attitude toward it and must convince more and more millions and tens of millions of this necessity." This instruction assumes special topicality in relation to the present day. The breadth and complexity of the tasks of communist building makes particularly pressing the need to raise the qualitative level of the whole business of education. This is precisely what guided the CPSU Central Committee in adopting the resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" last spring.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution is a detailed program of ideological activity formulated on the basis of profound analysis of the processes of developing public consciousness and theoretically generalizing fundamental problems of shaping the new person under modern conditions. The resolution's implementation is designed to advance the cause of communist education, remove substantial shortcomings in its organization, enhance the theoretical level, effectiveness and concreteness of propaganda and strengthen its link with life and with the resolution of economic and political tasks.

One of the most important directions is the improvement of educational work in that sector of it connected with the Soviet people's labor activities and with their attitude to work and socialist property.

The role of conscious, creative labor in the social production sphere is now greater than ever before. This has been conditioned by the fact that we have at our disposal tremendous economic potential, whose very rich possibilities can be revealed most fully only by way of enhancing everyone's responsibility for the results of his work and everyday concern for the rational use of production capacities and all types of resources.

The party directs all links of socialist production and all working people toward making a sharp turn toward efficiency and quality. This is also the aim of the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on improving the economic mechanism. These resolutions are an important step forward in elaborating an economic mechanism most fully in keeping with the conditions of developed socialism and the building of communism's material and technical base. The party regards the implementation of the planned measures as a major economic and political task. Its resolution will be determined by the consistency, persistence and high principledness of all party, soviet and economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations. The enhancement of management quality is the vital concern of all working people's collectives.

The struggle to realize the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress and to fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan targets is now entering its decisive phase. Of course, it is too early to sum up its results--the fourth year's last quarter and the final year are still to come. But, on the other hand, now is the time for every collective to evaluate what has been achieved, to expose laggard sectors, to mobilize efforts in order to scale the heights mapped out in the state plan and to fulfill with honor its pledges to society and the people.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum L.I. Brezhnev emphasized: "...We have every reason to say that in the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the country has made substantial progress in all directions of economic and social development." The country's economic might has risen to a new level.

Our national economy's steady development has also continued this year. During the past months the volume of industrial production has increased 3.6 percent compared with the corresponding period last year, labor productivity has risen 2.6 percent, and approximately three-fourths of the increase in industrial production was secured through higher labor productivity.

M.A. Suslov went on to emphasize that, while evaluating highly our successes in economic building, at the same time we must see the existing shortcomings, as well as the new problems which life sets before us.

It is known that a certain number of enterprises still do not fulfill the plans, particularly for contractual deliveries and the product range and quality. In construction the commissioning of many projects is delayed, costs are allowed to rise. Unfortunately, there are still many instances of an uneconomical, negligent attitude to consumption of fuel, electricity, metal and other materials and monetary funds.

The chief way to surmount these shortcomings is to make extensive use of the reserves at the disposal of our national economy, which can and must be commissioned. [paragraph continued]

The party revealed these reserves, in particular, at the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums. The key to them is to enhance the responsibility and improve the work organization of every working person, every labor collective and every link in economic management. For this it is necessary to step up the struggle against violations of planning, production and labor discipline and against a consiliatory attitude to losses, and to introduce progressive forms of labor and production organization more actively. It is obvious that there are also many such reserves for enhanced efficiency and quality in the economy of your city and oblast.

As a whole, Bryansk's industry overfulfilled the plan for the first 3.5 years. It is nice to note the achievements of Bryansk's working people in raising labor productivity and saving fuel, heat and electricity.

But, while paying tribute to the successes, account should be taken of the fact that in order to fulfill the 5-year plan as a whole the oblast has to insure a considerable increase in output, and, at a faster pace than already achieved.

The speaker then dwelt on questions of agriculture.

The hard struggle for the 1979 harvest is concluding. Under complex weather conditions agricultural workers are seeking to gather without loss the grain that has been grown, root crops and industrial crops, and to procure the necessary amount of fodder. The city is giving the countryside great assistance, thereby making its contribution to resolving the strategic task of providing the country with food and with agricultural raw materials for industry.

This year the working people of Bryansk and the oblast have experienced all the whims of the weather: an exceptionally severe winter and drought in the spring and the first half of summer. This required and still requires great effort of the working people in order to gather the harvest in full, increase livestock numbers and provide livestock with fodder. It is particularly important to lay a sound basis for next year's harvest and for the development of livestock raising. For this it is necessary to mobilize all available reserves. And there are many of them in the oblast's agriculture.

This is evidenced by the experience of progressive rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, teams and links, which have achieved good results even in this difficult year. And, it can be said with confidence that the consequences of the drought could have been alleviated to a considerable extent if the experience of progressive workers had been utilized more extensively in the practice of all kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

M.A. Suslov cited specific examples of the achievements of foremost production workers in Bryanskaya Oblast, who obtain stable high results. Now that rural workers are carrying out fall field work and preparing to determine next year's targets and to outline the further prospects, it is particularly important to insure that the experience of progressive workers becomes the property of every farm.

The Central Committee attaches special significance to livestock raising. The level reached in its development does not meet the population's rapidly growing requirements. The party and the government are doing everything necessary to increase the numbers of livestock and to raise its productivity on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. [paragraph continues]

At the same time broader use must be made of the potential for raising livestock and poultry on the private plots of rural workers and on enterprises' subsidiary plots.

The party takes a firm stand: The population's private plots and enterprises' subsidiary plots are an important aid in providing Soviet people with quality food products. It is necessary to respect the work which people, conscientiously participating in social production, put into their private plot and to give rural residents assistance in acquiring young animals and procuring fodder.

The supreme aim of the party's economic policy is the steady improvement of the people's material and cultural living standards. M.A. Suslov noted that in the 9-year period so far, outlined targets on increasing the population's incomes have been completely fulfilled: Workers' and employees' wages have risen, as has kolkhoz members' pay. Housing and social and cultural construction are proceeding at a fast tempo and social consumption funds are growing. There is no doubt that the working people of Bryansk and oblast will have felt the impact of the changes taking place.

I want to touch on another question relating to Soviet people's welfare, namely, conservation of the environment: the soil, forests, waters and atmosphere. The party has repeatedly stressed that nature conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources under conditions of rapidly developing production is one of the Soviet state's most important economic and social tasks. This area of work must come under strict party and soviet control and social control.

Clean rivers, thriving forests and fields protected against water and wind erosion--these are supreme national assets. Successful measures on nature conservation are important not only economically but also as a means of protecting human health. We have no right to regard environmental conservation as a secondary task. The party devotes special attention to everything connected with improving Soviet people's lives since it has no greater interest than concern for the well-being and happiness of our people.

M.A. Suslov went on to say that the party Central Committee pays constant, daily attention to developing all parts of the country, big and small, carefully studies the state of affairs in the localities and prompty ascertains the urgent problems. The speaker talked about the measures being adopted to accelerate economic and social development in Bryanskaya Oblast.

The Soviet people paid a high price for the right to peaceful labor, M.A. Suslov said. Millions of Soviet people gave their lives for the freedom and independence of the socialist homeland.

Peace is an important condition of the implementation of the impressive plans for building communism. Our party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally are doing a vast amount of work to insure favorable external conditions for our country's development. The peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses is being actively and consistently implemented.

The noble goals of our foreign policy and the persistent struggle to implement them in the practice of international relations strengthens mankind's confidence in world socialism and contributes to the cohesion of the forces of peace and the consolidation of the positive changes that have taken place in the world in recent years. Despite all the intrigues of reaction and its accomplices, detente remains the dominant trend in international relations. New social forces are joining the struggle to halt the arms race--a very important problem of international relations--and the struggle itself is assuming greater and greater dimensions.

The Vienna meeting between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter was a major event in international life. Its chief result was the signing of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT II).

This treaty, elaborated in the course of long and difficult talks, is a reasonable compromise and a careful balance of the two major nuclear powers' interests. It is based on the principle of parity and equal security for the sides.

The political significance of the SALT II treaty extends far beyond the big military-strategic questions with which it is directly concerned. Its practical implementation could pave the way for further progress in the reduction of arms, normalization of the international climate and development of mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems.

Therefore it is perfectly natural that the Vienna meeting and the signing of the Soviet-American treaty should be positively assessed by the peace-loving public and the governments of many countries. However, some people, particularly certain circles in the United States, were not taken by this treaty.

It can scarcely be an accident that the champions of the cold war and the arms race chose the process of treaty ratification by the U.S. senate as the way to wage all-out war against the relaxation of international tension. In U.S. ruling circles a fierce struggle has developed between political realists and those who carry out the will of the military industry magnates and advocate the further buildup of lethal arsenals, under cover of false propaganda about the "Soviet military threat."

In complex international conditions we are maintaining due vigilance. While reliably insuring our defense capability we will continue, along with the fraternal socialist countries and all peace-loving forces, to do all we can to strengthen world peace.

Allow me to touch on the question of relations with China. Our principled line on this question is well known. We resolutely condemn the ideology and policy of Maoism as being profoundly hostile to Marxism-Leninism, the interests of socialism and the cause of peace and the peoples' liberation struggle. The armed aggression against Socialist Vietnam, the threats and interference in other states' internal affairs and the persistent attempts to wreck detente--all these dangerous manifestations of Beijing's hegemonism and great-power policy have encountered and are encountering a worthy rebuff.

At the same time we have repeatedly offered to talk with the Chinese leadership on an equal basis. We seek to normalize interstate relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Our position remains unchanged. Everything now depends on the Chinese side and its readiness to display a reasonable and constructive approach at the forthcoming talks.

The course of events shows again and again that peace, detente, disarmament, security and cooperation among the people do not occur automatically, by themselves. They are achieved through hard struggle, and the soundest guarantee of success in the implementation of these vitally important goals is the cohesion of all peace-loving forces, above all the fraternal socialist countries.

The socialist community grows stronger with each passing year, gathering momentum and confidently carrying out the historic mission of pioneer on the path of social progress.

The objective advantages of the socialist system and the selfless, conscientious labor of the peoples led by the communist and workers parties are the source of socialism's historic successes in all spheres of social life.

This year the socialist community countries' peoples have celebrated the 30th anniversary of CEMA. The results of CEMA's activity strikingly reveal the immense potential for increasing social production efficiency presented by the pooling of the fraternal countries' efforts in the process of socialist economic integration.

Very important questions relating to the development of cooperation among our countries were examined this summer in the Crimea at Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with fraternal party leaders. These meetings served to further strengthen the cohesion of the socialist community, deepen mutually advantageous economic ties, develop socialist integration and solve tasks facing our countries in the international arena.

The socialist countries' indubitable successes in all spheres of life against the background of the capitalist system's deepening crisis are an attractive example for working people in capitalist and developing countries. In the midst of the complex process of world development one can distinctly see the chief trend of the modern era--the growth of the strength and might of real socialist and the steady development of revolutionary processes in the world. Striking evidence of this are the defeat of imperialist and neocolonialist forces in Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Nicaragua, the growth of the antimonopoly struggle in the developed capitalist countries, and the successes of the international communist movement.

Whatever sophisticated methods of struggle imperialism resorts to in its desire to halt the course of history, its efforts are in vain. The cause of peace, freedom, democracy and socialism is invincible!

M.A.Suslov then read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Order of the October Revolution to the city of Bryansk and pinned the award to the city's banner to the accompaniment of tumultuous applause.

Permit me once again, he said, to congratulate you and through you all working people of the city and oblast on the high government award and to wish you new successes in communist building. (Comrade M.A. Suslov's speech was listened to very closely and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause).

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM MEETING ON REVOLUTION FETE

LD201244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] A conference of first secretaries of raykoms and chairmen of rayispolkoms was held on 19 September in the Moscow Gorkom.

It discussed the capital's preparations for the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Reports were given on the holding of a demonstration of representatives of the working people in Red Square on 7 November and the festive decoration of Moscow.

A speech was made at the conference by Comrade Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD181826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] The 60th anniversary of the Soviet circus was the subject of a solemn meeting in Moscow today. Taking part in the meeting were Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, representatives of the working people and public organizations of the capital, cultural figures and foreign guests. In the country there are now over 80 stationary and mobile circuses, which have an annual audience of 75 million.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF WRITER KONSTANTIN SIMONOV

LD181553 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 August 1979 publishes on page 2 a 600-word obituary of Konstantin Mikhaylovich Simonov, "outstanding Soviet writer and public figure, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board", who "died on 28 August 1979 after a long and serious illness" at the age of 63. The obituary is signed by "L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, P.M. Masherov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, M.S. Gorbachev" and others.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF FORMER TSENTROSOYUZ CHIEF KLIMOV

LD170835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Obituary of A.P. Klimov]

[Excerpts] Aleksandr Petrovich Klimov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and former chairman of the USSR Tsentrosoyuz board, died on 7 September 1979 after a long illness.

A.P. Klimov was born in 1914 into a peasant family in the village of Chernichenki in Vladimirskaya Oblast and had been a CPSU member since 1939.

[signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, A.Ya. Pelshe, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, P.M. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponamarev, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, M.S. Gorbachev, T.Ya. Kiselev, Z.N. Nuriyev, A.I. Struyev, M.P. Georgadze, Ya.I. Kabkov, M.S. Smirtyukov, A.A. Smirnov, N.I. Supotnitskiy, D.I. Gudkov, L.I. Lubennikov, V.G. Nesterenko, V.K. Yakovenko, A.G. Yashin.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH APPOINTMENT--The Kazakh Council of Ministers appointed (Palladiy Yegorovich Pinatov) Kazakh first deputy minister of building materials industry, having relieved (Batisov) of these duties in connection with his departure for training. [Text] [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 10 Sep 79 AU]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION REPORTS ON HAY HARVEST

LD202308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have procured 50.5 million tons of hay, which is three fourths of plan. The targets have been overfulfilled by Kazakhstan, Moldavia, and Armenia. Accumulation of haylage continues. Procurement rates of other fodders are growing. This was reported by the USSR Central Statistical Administration today.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 20 SEPTEMBER

LD210644 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 20 September 1979. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

The highest cotton harvesting results in Uzbekistan have been achieved in Bukharskaya Oblast; over the past 24 hours 10,000 tons raw cotton have been procured. The republic this year has promised 5.7 million tons. The mass lifting of sugar beet has begun in Kirgizia, the only Central Asian republic cultivating this crop. (0205 GMT)

Tselinogradskaya Oblast has today begun delivering the second million tons of grain crops. Grain crops have now been reaped on practically the entire sown area. The weather is making it possible to speed up the gathering and threshing of swathes. In Pavlodarskaya Oblast 7 out of the 12 rayons are now producing grain above the planned amount. Machinery from the south is now moving northward. The oblast has pledged over 1 million tons of grain, which is 50 percent above the plan. (0500 GMT)

In Orenburgskaya Oblast, 4.6 million hectares are planted with grain, of which almost 3 million are planted with wheat. The target for sales to the state is 4.2 million tons. Yields of 14 to 15 quintals per hectare are being obtained in the central and southern rayons, and of 16 to 17 quintals per hectare in eastern rayons. So far, over 3 million tons of grain have been delivered to the state. (0545 GMT)

The winter sowing has been completed in Ulyanovskaya Oblast. Seeds of high-yield regionally zoned varieties have been planted on well-prepared land with an area of 20,000 hectares more than last year. Abundant rains have produced a healthy growth of winter rye. Ukrainian farms begin the mass harvesting of sugar beet today: The harvest has been selective up to now. All of the 190 sugar refineries of the republic are processing the new harvest. There are about 40,000 beet-picking combines and teams at work. (0700 GMT)

The farms of Orlovskaya Oblast have completed winter crop sowing. The winter crop area has been considerably expanded in the oblast; sowing has been done on more than 450,000 hectares. (0900 GMT)

Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast farmers have sown almost 750,000 hectares of winter grain crops, 20,000 hectares more than planned. Even shoots have appeared on many fields, of hard and durum wheats such as Bezostaya-1, Odesskaya-51 and Dneprovskaya-775. Intensive preparations for autumn dressing of winter crops is now in progress. (1200 GMT)

The mass harvesting of corn begins in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR today. A good harvest has been grown. This year farmers intend to get a harvest of 100,000 tons of corn for grain. (1400 GMT)

The reaping of grain is coming to an end in Altayskiy Kray. Most of the equipment is now concentrated on windrow-threshing and the dispatch of the grain to elevators. Over 70,000 tons of grain reaches state reception points from farms daily. Omskaya Oblast has started threshing grain on the second million hectares. The average yield there is 16 to 17 quintals per hectare. Moskovskaya Oblast grain-stores are built entirely of metal. Specialists believe that the grain can be stored for many years in the new-style elevators. They have a modern artificial climate device and manual work has been fully eliminated. Steel repositories of this kind are now being built in many parts of the country. (1750 GMT)

PRAVDA'S PAZHITNEV VIEWS HARVEST WORK, PROBLEMS

LD201429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev report under the rubric "Harvest Vigil: Agricultural Review": "The Fall Complex"]

[Text] The fall has come into its own. The signs of it are not only the abundance of nature's bright colors, the morning freshness of the air and the more frequent rains. For farmers they are primarily the increasing intensity of the harvest campaign. There is not all that much time before its completion and the grain growers have still to perform a considerable amount of work. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 10 September 98.9 million hectares of grainfields had been harvested--79 percent of the sown area. The harvest center is now beyond the Urals into the Kazakhstan steppes.

Machine operators, transport workers and procurement workers are doing everything possible to avoid wasting even a single hour. In the past week kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Altayskiy Kray have threshed grain from an area of 900,000 hectares; and in Orenburgskaya Oblast, from 500,000 hectares. The virgin-land workers are doing shock labor in the oblasts of northern Kazakhstan. Grainfields there occupy approximately 15.5 million hectares and four-fifths of the sown area has already been harvested.

Farmers in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone and the Baltic republics are now in the busy period. Because of the late ripening of the grain crops and bad weather the harvest here has been delayed. The rural workers must accelerate its pace. This applies especially to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Pskovskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts where almost half the grain is still standing in the fields. At the same time it is essential to complete on schedule the harvesting of vegetables and fruit, flax pulling, the fall plowing and fodder procurement.

Striving to fulfill the first commandment more rapidly, the farmers in many rayons are increasing the grain procurement rates. At the same time they are proceeding only slowly in some rayons. The harvest of grain and pulse crops in Vinnitskaya Oblast has already been completed. But only 4,000 tons of grain has been sold although over 70,000 tons has accumulated on the threshing floors. The same situation exists in Khmelnitskaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts. Slowness in selling the grain leads to spoilage. It is the duty of all rural leaders and specialists to take every measure to preserve the produce and ship it to the elevators on schedule.

The volume of work in the fields of row crops is enormous. At the beginning of September food industry enterprises were already producing sugar from the new harvest's sugar beet. Practically all beet-growing rayons have started mass lifting of the root crops.

Guided by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Measures to Insure the Timely Harvesting, Transportation and Processing of the 1979 Sugar Beet Harvest" and following the example of the Yampolskiy Rayon working people, farmers and their associate workers are strengthening labor cooperation and organizing their work on the basis of unified comprehensive plans.

Gratifying reports are being received by PRAVDA from plantations in Poltavskaya, Kiyevskaya and a number of other oblasts. Here the "field-plant" conveyor is working efficiently. However, that is not the case everywhere. In Kurskaya Oblast, for example, according to the schedule 12 sugar refineries should already be in operation; and in Belgorodskaya Oblast, 11. But as yet only four and two enterprises respectively are in operation. The others cannot be put into operation because of the bad organization of beet lifting and delivery to the processing place.

September is the time of the mass lifting of potatoes. Some 3.2 million hectares of arable land in the country's farms are taken up by the "second grain". Harvesting the tubers is a labor-intensive and troublesome job. However, the experience of leading collectives shows: Through mechanization the period required for the work can be considerably reduced, time can be gained and losses can be avoided. There are over 70,000 harvesting combines and other machines in the country's farms. The main way to use them with high efficiency is to form comprehensive detachments and links according to the Ipatovskiy method. Today over 14,000 such subunits have been formed. Neverheless, a number of rayons have displayed only a purely formal approach to creating harvest and transport detachments and have repaired the machinery badly. In Kirovskaya, Permskaya and Brestskaya oblasts almost one-fifth of the combines have not been repaired. In places there are delays in preparing the storage facilities.

The harvest campaign has begun on the cotton plantations. This season it is planned to machine-harvest 5.4 million tons of cotton, or two-thirds of the harvest. The Uzbekistan cotton growers are starting the harvesting in an organized manner.

The smooth rythm of the harvest depends to a considerable extent on the efficient help from industrial enterprises. However, at a recent session of the all-union operations headquarters on the harvesting it was noted that in a number of areas of the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan a fuel shortage is being felt and several machines have "gotten stuck" en route and because of the Soyuzelmash plant's failure to fulfill the plan for the dispatch of spare parts dozens of potato harvesting units are standing idle in Belorussia. The Ternopolskiy combine plant has failed to supply in full a large consignment of reduction gears for KS-6 beet-harvesting complexes. Dalselmash owes farmers over 200 rice-harvesting combines.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS ON HARVEST SITUATION UP TO 10 SEP

LD200853 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "Fall Preoccupations"]

[Text] There is a lot of urgent work being done in the fields--grain harvesting and shipments are underway, as are fodder procurement and winter sowing, and farms have already begun harvesting late crops. Labor collectives' efforts are directed toward increasing production and procurements of agricultural produce and fulfilling state plans and the targets for the fourth year of the 5-year plan.

According to figures supplied by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 10 September kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises had harvested 98.9 million hectares of grain and leguminous crops (corn excluded)--79 percent of all sowings. Grain from 85.2 million hectares has been threshed--86 percent of the area harvested. The fully harvested area increased by 11 million hectares last week.

The work rate is stll not high enough in many places. The daily output of combines, reapers, trucks, and equipment for cleaning and drying grain must be increased using the progressive method of organizing labor pioneered by farmers in Ipatovskiy Rayon.

Machine operators in the Altay have accounted for literally every hour. They have harvested 3.5 million hectares of grain crops--three-fourths of the sown area. Harvesting is drawing to a close on the Salairskiy Sovkhoz, where work is running smoothly in the fields, at threshing floors and on grain routes and is right on schedule. There is no interruption between operations as grain is harvested, threshed and dispatched to reception centers section by section. This is also the case in Biyskiy, Troitskiy and Sovetskiy rayons, which were the first to sell the state grain in excess of the plan. Altayskiy Kray's elevators are now taking delivery of 60,000-70,000 tons of grain daily. Farms and transportation and procurement organizations are taking steps to speed up grain shipments.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Non-Chernozem Zone and Kurganskaya, Kemerovskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts are competing to see who can finish harvesting operations first. In the RSFSR as a whole a total of 57.7 million hectares of grain have been harvested--76 percent of the sowings. Some 51 million hectares have been threshed. The farms of Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Tomskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts and of Krasnoyarskiy Kray--where a substantial area of grain crops has still to be harvested--must speed up and improve their harvesting.

Harvesting is proceeding in northern Kazakhstan under difficult conditions. Farmers have pitted their knowhow and skill against the difficulties and have insured that the field-threshing floor-elevator conveyor runs without stoppages. Some 20.7 million hectares of grain and leguminous crops have been harvested in the republic--84 percent of the sowings. Some 13.8 million hectares of cut grain have been threshed--67 percent of the amount cut. Harvesting is coming to an end in Kustanayskaya Oblast. The task has been helped enormously by work done in accordance with a combined timetable by harvesting and transportation units. This system of labor organization increases not only combine operators and truck drivers' sense of responsibility for the harvest but that of maintenance personnel also. A great success was achieved on the Krasnoselskiy Sovkhoz by Hero of Socialist Labor A. Kazachonok, who unloaded more than 10,000 quintals of grain from his combine's hopper. He is also helping the link's other machine operators to achieve high outputs.

The lag between harvesting and threshing in the oblast is being quickly reduced. In order to prevent combines from standing idle, many farms there are stationing tractor-trailers in the fields into which grain can be emptied out of hoppers if necessary. Kirovets tractors then haul whole trains of trailers to the threshing floors.

The main thing now is to finish harvesting all crops as quickly as possible everywhere, to transfer grain without delay from threshing floors to elevators and storehouses, and not to allow a single kilogram of wheat, rye or barley to spoil. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Azerbaijan, in Chimkentskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Amurskaya, Volynskaya, Lvovskaya and Dzhezkazganskaya oblasts and in Khabarovskiy Kray have fulfilled their plans for selling grain to the state. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Orenburgskaya Oblast have delivered almost 3 million tons of grain to the elevators. Fulfilling the plans and targets for selling grain to the state is the most important task of all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Farm leaders and specialists must also take pains to insure that sufficient seed stocks of all crops are created and that seed is promptly brought to good sowing condition.

Harvesting of buckwheat and millet is underway in the Ukraine, the Central Chernozem Zone, the Volga Region, Belorussia and the eastern regions. It is important that every effort be made to harvest these crops in their entirety and that as large a quantity as possible of hulled crops be poured into state granaries.

Machine operators have driven combines out into the rice fields of the Kuban, the Crimea and Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Astrakhanskaya oblasts. The first 65,000 hectares have been harvested. There is a possibility of considerably increasing procurements of white grain this year, and rice-growing farms are endeavoring to make full use of them.

Some 328,000 hectares of corn for grain have been harvested. Work in the cornfields must be speeded up. Unfortunately there are farms on which corn intended for use as grain is being cut for silage.

Sunflower harvesting has begun in the North Caucasus and southern Ukraine but many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in these areas are extremely slow in selling the oil-bearing seeds to the state. Some 709,000 hectares of fiber flax have been pulled--67 percent of the sowings. The flax growers of Kaluzhskaya Oblast are behind schedule.

Tens of thousands of hectares of sugar beets have already been lifted, and many sugar refineries have started operating. Cotton growers in Central Asia and Azerbaijan are starting to harvest the raw cotton.

There is much work to be done in the potato and the vegetable fields. Some 638,000 hectares of potatoes have so far been lifted--20 sowings have been lifted in Moskovskaya Oblast; in Bryanskaya Oblast the figure is more than one-fifth. They are only just beginning to harvest potatoes in Lipetskaya, Tulskaya and Gorkovskaya oblasts. Some 377,000 hectares of vegetables have been harvested--30 percent of the sowings. Some 7.4 million tons of vegetables have been purchased.

It is during these fall days that the foundations of next year's harvest are laid. Some 25.6 million hectares of winter crops have been sown--62 percent of the plan. Many farms of the Northwest, Central and Central Chernozem regions have expanded the winter crop area. The optimum sowing period is beginning in the North Caucasus and southern Ukraine.

Some 28.6 million hectares have been fall plowed--24 percent of the plan. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Smolenskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts are behind schedule in preparing the soil for sowing spring crops.

The fall is leaving the farmer with less and less good weather. In the struggle for this year's and next year's harvest victory will go to those who make every hour count.

PERFORMANCE IN FODDER PROCUREMENT UNEVEN

LD201445 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Animal technician M. Glinka agricultural review: "From the Fall Fields and Meadows"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration 74.2 million hectares of sown and natural grasses, including 60.8 million hectares for hay and cured hay, had been cut by 10 September. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes laid in 49.6 million tons of hay and 52.6 million tons of cured hay. The laying in of succulent fodders is in full swing. [paragraph continues]

Machine operators have laid in 72.4 million tons of silage, including 10.1 million tons enriched with carbamide and other synthetic nitrogenous additives. Some 5.5 million tons of artificially dehydrated green fodder, including grass chop, have been produced. Stocks of coarse and succulent fodders are being replenished with various kinds of stubble. Some 52.5 million tons of straw, chaff and other coarse fodders have been laid in.

Concerning laying in fodder, the most crucial period has arrived in regions of the Central Chernozem Zone and the middle Volga Region. It is essential to gather in the last of the hay harvest within a few days. This year the stubble is excellent on most farms. It is still possible to add thousands of tons more to the stocks of hay, cured hay and grass meal. But these reserves are used skillfully and fully by no means everywhere. For example, so far Tambovskaya Oblast has mown only 221,000 hectares of the projected 306,000 hectares--a mere 72 percent of the planned area. Since a substantial portion of these grasses are earmarked for green top-dressing, the plan for making hay and cured hay from them has been fulfilled to an even smaller extent--by 64 percent. The result is that only 28 percent of the planned amount of hay and 26 percent of the planned amount of cured hay have been laid in.

Unfortunately, this is not an isolated example. In a number of places substantial areas of grasses remain uncut. In Lipetskaya Oblast only one-third of the planned quantity of hay, in Penzenskaya Oblast one-fifth of the cured hay and in Belgorodskaya Oblast a mere 23 percent of artificially dehydrated green fodders have been laid in. Undoubtedly, this year has not turned out to be one of the easy ones in this zone; the weather conditions have hindered both production and harvesting of high grass-crop yields. But many farms are achieving fairly good results in these very same conditions. Thus, in Voronezhskaya Oblast hay stocks now exceed last year's amount by 23,000 tons, or 12 percent. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast have overfulfilled by 28 percent the plan for laying in cured hay.

Forage stocks could be substantially replenished by laying in silage at a brisk pace, and this work has been mounted everywhere. Everyday practice provides many examples of both skillful organization of silage-making the selfless labor by machine operators and transportation personnel. Here are some examples of such people. At the Lenin Kolkhoz in Belinskiy Rayon, Penzenskaya Oblast, they finished laying in corn and sunflower silage in lined trenches just a few days into September. A mechanized detachment formed on the farm laid in 1,000 tons of succulent fodder per day using the method of work organization practiced in Ipatovskiy Rayon.

Interfarm cooperation comes to the aid of certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes which lack the resources to create a sufficiently strong unit. In Liskenskiy Rayon, Voronezhskaya Oblast, eight mechanized harvesting and transportation teams have been formed. As a rule manpower resources and equipment from both well-provided and poorly-provided farms are concentrated in a single team. Each team, moving from farm to farm, lays in 1,000 tons of silage daily. Mechanized interfarm detachments of Bolsheglushitskiy rayon, Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, have achieved an equally high productivity rate. They fill each silage trench capable of holding 5,000 tons of prepared fodder with the green mass within 4 days at the most, while strictly observing silage-making technology.

Widely utilizing the experience of leading workers, a number of places are harvesting corn and laying in high quality fodder at a fast pace. By 10 September Kurskaya Oblast, for instance, had harvested 170,000 hectares of this crop--92 percent of the planned area. There they have laid in 2,204,000 tons of silage and have already produced 1,368,000 tons of prepared silage out of a planned total of 2,741,000 tons.

However, it is not everywhere that this important silage crop is being harvested at such a high pace. Back in the last 10-day period of August it was decided in Belgorodskaya Oblast to finish the corn harvesting by 5 September at the latest. But some farms were unable to manage this within the time. According to the plan the oblast should lay in 2,787,000 tons of green mass and produced only 324,000 tons of prepared fodder--12 percent of the planned total. This is the worst indicator in the Central Chernozem Region. Tambovskaya Oblast has fulfilled the silage production plan by a mere 20 percent and Voronezhskaya Oblast by 29 percent. Lipetskaya Oblast announced that the 10-day period starting 1 September was to be a shock time in corn harvesting. When the 10-day period ended 38,000 hectares of corn--28 percent of the corn area--still remain unharvested.

This year it is important to lay in the greatest possible quantity of mixed silage, whose use in feeding pigs makes it possible substantially to reduce the proportion of concentrates in the ration. At the Kollektivist Sovkhoz in Tambovskaya Oblast they decided to lay in 15 quintals of this fodder for each standard [osnovnoy] sow and an additional 7 quintals for each probationary [proveryayemyy] sow. The mixed silage there is made up of fodder beet, pumpkins, carrots, corn with ears of milky-waxy ripeness, stubble, clover and alfalfa. This interesting experiment is spreading widely among the farms in the oblast.

Farms in Belgorodskaya Oblast have decided to lay in 119,000 tons of mixed silage. They are following the experience of the Chapayev Kolkhoz in Alekseyevskiy Rayon, where they have planned to lay in 7,000 tons of mixed silage--20 quintals per sow. It comprises corn with ears of milky-waxy ripeness (50 percent), stubble of perennial grasses and fodder root crops (20 percent each) and pumpkin marrow and pea stalks (5 percent each). A mechanized harvesting and transportation team has been formed on the farm to lay in the fodder. This example deserves the widest dissemination.

RSFSR AGRONOMIST REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS

LD202328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Petr Akimovich Zabaznyy, merited agronomist of the RSFSR, discusses the harvesting and other agricultural work.

In the eastern rayons harvesting of grain continues. Farmers are racing against the inclement weather and are trying to gather the harvest as quickly as possible. A harvesting transportation unit at the Barnaulskiy Sovkhoz in Altayskiy Kray completed gathering the grain on 1,700 hectares in only 100 hours. Machine operators of the Subotinskiy Sovkhoz in Krasnoyarskiy Kray have been cited for record threshing work.

Many farms in Kustanayskaya Oblast are using tractor drawn trailers to bring grain from the fields to threshing floors.

The quality of grain depends on its processing on threshing floors and its despatch to elevators farms in Orenburgskaya Kustanskaya, Tselinogradskaya and other oblasts deserve special mention in this respect. On these farms, work is being carried out around the clock on mechanised threshing floors. The threshed grain is quickly processed and is despatched immediately to state elevators.

Unfortunately, this is not happening everywhere. In a number of farms in the Kemerovskaya, Kurganskaya and other oblasts the process of threshing and despatching grain to elevators is proceeding slowly. In the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Volga Region and other rayons, harvesting of buckwheat and oats is underway. The harvesting of rice has started in the Kuban, the Ukraine, Rostovskaya and Astrakhanskaya oblasts.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of southern oblasts of the Ukraine and the Northern Caucasus are harvesting grain corn. Considerably more winter crop sowing and autumn plowing than last year has been carried out. On the leading farms all tractors freed from harvesting are being switched to winter crops sowing and autumn plowing. Unfortunately in a number of farms, for example in Pskov, Novgorod and Smolensk, autumn plowing is being carried out slowly.

PROBLEMS IN SARATOVSKAYA OBLAST GRAIN TRANSPORTATION NOTED

LD202330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Our correspondent reports from the Dergachi grain reception point in Saratovskaya oblast:

Trucks with trailers are bringing grain to the reception point. The director of the reception point says that the harvest is down from last year but there has still been lots of grain delivered. The quality of the grain is very good. At the moment it is being refrigerated and processed. If it cannot be done when it comes in, then a night shift dispatches it. Last year at this time the railway workers were not providing cars for transporting the grain in the quantity that was planned in the program. This situation has not been corrected. The very same thing is going on now, for instance, during this procurement, in spite of the fact that there is less grain this year. This year there is great difficulty in procuring seeds, especially for the autumn sowing. The supplying of these seeds will not be fulfilled. Seeds have not only not been dispatched in this oblast but throughout the union, for instance for Arkhangelskaya Oblast and Vladivostok. There are not enough railcars. And the cars which come in, in the majority of cases, have been badly treated. Special people have to clean and repair the cars. The railways should pay more attention to the work of the elevators.

KAZAKHSTAN FODDER PROCUREMENT PROCEEDING WELL

LD201357 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[KAZTAG reports: "The Fodder Procurement Workers' Big Successes"]

[Text] Implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, the republic's rural workers have done a great deal of work to develop stockraising's fodder base. Kazakhstan's sovkhozes and kolkhozes have overfulfilled plans for the procurement of hay and cured hay.

By 3 September 14.9 million tons of hay and 3.7 million tons of cured hay had been procured--respectively 357,000 and 1,529,000 tons in excess of the plan. These are the biggest quantities of hay and cured hay ever procured in the republic.

The biggest hay procurement figures are in Semipalatinskaya Oblast--1,586,000 tons, Kustanayskaya Oblast--1,156,000 tons, and Tselinogradskaya Oblast--1,080,000 tons. The procurement plan was substantially overfulfilled in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya, Chimkentskaya and a number of other oblasts. The plan for laying in cured hay was fulfilled by 170-200 percent in seven oblasts and by more than 200 percent in four oblasts.

The republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes have produced 156,000 tons of vitamin grass meal--34,000 more than last year. The workers of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast have set an example by producing 22,600 tons of this valuable fodder already.

At the same time, it must be noted that reserves for strengthening the fodder base are not being fully exploited everywhere.

Some farms and rayons have not procured enough hay. Party committees, soviet and agricultural organs and sovkhoz and kolkhoz leaders and specialists must pay greater attention to further increasing procurements of all types of fodder. Special attention should be devoted to increasing the production of grass meal especially in Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Uralskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Aktyubinskaya oblasts, which are lagging behind in this respect.

The procurement of succulent fodder is at its height at the moment. The republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes have laid in 14.7 million tons of silage, including 2,764,000 in Kustanayskaya Oblast, 2,477,000 in Tselinogradskaya Oblast and 1,370,000 tons in Kokchetavskaya Oblast. Silage making must be speeded up everywhere, more green matter should be laid in with chemical preservatives and all straw must be cleared from the fields promptly. At the same time it is necessary to accelerate the shipment of coarse fodder to farmsteads and its processing in fodder shops. All this will assist all-round preparations for the wintering period and speed up the increase in the productivity and numbers of livestock and the production of livestock products.

AUTHORITIES ESTABLISH ALL-UNION AGROCHEMICAL SERVICE

LD201025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report under the rubric "In the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers": "On the Creation of a Unified, Specialized, Agrochemical Service in the Country"]

[Text] In fulfillment of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum "On the Further Development of Agriculture in the USSR," the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On the Creation of a Unified, Specialized, Agrochemical Service in the Country.

With a view to creating a unified system of specialized agrochemical service for agriculture in the country, it is deemed necessary to organize within the system of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture an all-union production and scientific association for agrochemical services (Soyuzselkhozkhimiya). The organization of this association is to be carried out on the basis of subdivisions of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] concerned with questions of the chemicalization of agricultural production.

The resolution provides for the formation, on the basis of autonomous financing [khozraschet], of production and scientific associations for agrochemical services to agriculture in union republics (directly subordinate to union republic agriculture ministries), and also of production associations for agrochemical services to agriculture in autonomous republics, krays and oblasts.

Councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms are instructed, on the basis of the volume of work and local conditions, to insure the creation of rayon (interrayon) production associations for agrochemical services to agriculture (on a khozraschet basis), and of chemicalization centers on farms.

It is laid down that the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya association, the Selkhozkhimiya associations of union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts, rayon (interrayon) Selkhozkhimiya associations and their subordinate enterprises, institutions and organizations make up the unified system of the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya association.

Union republic councils of ministers are instructed to insure the elaboration--taking into account the particular features of each republic--and the establishment within a month, in coordination with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, of the structure of Selkhozkhimiya associations of union and autonomous republics, krays, oblasts and rayons, and also interrayon Selkhozkhimiya association.

The Soyuzselkhozkhimiya association is instructed to insure the scientifically substantiated utilization of mineral and organic fertilizers, chemical and biological pesticides, soil improvement agents, fodder supplements, growth stimulants and other resources for the chemicalization of agriculture on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises.

On this basis, it is envisaged that the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya association insures:

The preparation of proposals on prospects for developing the chemicalization of agriculture, the elaboration of draft annual and 5-year plans for economic and social development with respect to questions of the chemicalization of agriculture, including defining (on the basis of data from appropriate research) the requirements of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises for mineral fertilizers, chemical and biological pesticides, calciferous and gypsiferous materials, fodder supplements, plastic sheeting and other chemical products and machinery for their application, and the complication of composite orders for these material and technical resources for submission, under established procedure, to the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, and also supplier ministries and departments;

The supply to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises of mineral fertilizers, chemical and biological pesticides, soil improvement agents, fodder supplements, sheeting, and also other chemical products;

The organization of extraction of peat and local calciferous and gypsiferous materials and the fulfillment (through contracts with farms) of tasks in increasing soil fertility and the chemical improvement of soil, applying mineral fertilizers to the soil, fertilizer mixing, transporting and applying organic fertilizers to the soil, processing areas sown to agricultural crops with chemical and biological pesticides, and servicing agricultural aircraft;

The implementation of measures in organizing farm (interfarm) chemicalization centers on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the development of interfarm cooperation in constructing stores for mineral fertilizers and chemical pesticides, landing strips, agrochemical and biological laboratories and other projects as a production base for the chemicalization of agriculture;

The performance on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises of a range of soil and agrochemical research, and also the analysis to the quality of fodder and other agricultural products; issuing farms with project estimates documentation on the efficient use of chemical resources in cropgrowing, stockraising and fodder production and the study and introduction into agricultural production of the achievements of science, technology and leading experience in agrochemical services;

The organization of timely implementation of measures in the struggle against crop pests and diseases and the application of chemical weedkillers;

State monitoring of the implementation by all land users of recommended measures for combating crop pests and diseases and weeds, of the quality of execution of these tasks, and of the strictest observance by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises of regulations laid down for the application of pesticides;

Monitoring of the quality and on-schedule delivery of chemicals to agriculture, of correct accounting and reporting on their application on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises, and of the observance by all land users of measures to protect the environment against pollution by pesticides and fertilizers;

The organization of training and retraining for specialists and mass-profession cadres in the chemicalization of agriculture and plant protection.

It is deemed necessary to place under the control of appropriate organs in the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya association system all enterprises and organizations of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika system and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture which carry out agrochemical services to agriculture--agrochemical associations, agrochemical trusts, special departments, agrochemicalization research stations, agrochemical laboratories, rayon agrochemical centers, mechanized detachments, production and other enterprises and organizations carrying out work in this sphere, and also projects forming part of the production and technical base and intended for the needs of chemicalization of agriculture and agrochemical services to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and scientific research and design institutions carrying out work on subjects associated with the activity of the agrochemical service.

In this connection union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika are instructed to transfer corresponding enterprises, organizations and institutions, as well as projects forming part of the production and technical base in this sphere, to the direct jurisdiction of the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya association and into the control of union republic Selkhozhimiya associations by 1 October 1979, so as to insure the fulfillment of plans laid down for 1979-1980 for agrochemical services to agriculture.

The handing over of enterprises, organizations and institutions is to take place on the basis of the situation as of 1 January 1979, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the USSR Council of Ministers resolution of 12 October 1965, No 755.

The resolution provides for maintaining the existing procedure for financing scientific research institutions, zonal agrochemical laboratories and also organizations of the state plant protection service handed over to the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya association system.

The USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika is instructed to insure timely and high-quality repair and technical servicing of tractors, trucks, agricultural vehicles and equipment for enterprises and organizations in the soyuzselkhozkhimiya association system and chemicalization plants on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises, as well as the allocation of the necessary spare parts for that machinery.

Taking into account the extremely great significance of chemicalization in further developing agricultural production, union republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers are instructed to insure the well-organized implementation of all measures associated with the creation of the unified agrochemical service, the transfer of the necessary material and technical base to the new organs and their staffing with highly qualified cadres.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers expressed firm confidence that party, soviet and agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, industrial enterprises and transport organizations will adopt every measure to increase the efficiency of agrochemical services to agriculture, improve the quality of fertilizers and other chemicalization agents which are produced and reduce losses, and on this basis achieve a further growth in yield and an increase in total harvests of all agricultural crops.